

## Yeltsin Asserts Primacy Of Russia's Influence Over Ex-Soviet States

By John M. Goshko  
 Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia told the United Nations on Monday that Russia's priority interests now resided in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and he served notice that Moscow had the chief responsibility for ensuring peace and stability among its neighbors.

Mr. Yeltsin, who joined President Bill Clinton in addressing the opening of the UN General Assembly, said his country's economic and foreign policy priorities "lie in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States," as the group of states that made up the former Soviet Union is now known.

"Russia's ties with them are closer than traditional neighborhood relations," he said. "Rather this is a blood relationship."

Mr. Yeltsin is to begin a two-day meeting with Mr. Clinton in Washington on Tuesday. In particular, he said, he wants to discuss with Mr. Clinton ways to speed up negotiations on concluding the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty so that it can be signed next year on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

He said he also intended to raise such collateral issues as further limits on the American and Russian nuclear arsenals, further nonproliferation measures and destruction of existing weapons of mass

destruction and guarantees to nonnuclear states that will make them feel safe from the need to develop their own nuclear capabilities.

In his address to the General Assembly, Mr. Yeltsin echoed a theme that has been sounded with increasing frequency by Russian leaders during recent months.

It has stirred concern in the West about whether militant nationalistic tendencies are reasserting themselves in Russia and spurring Moscow to feel that it can act as arbiter of what happens in Central Asia and other regions along its borders.

Some diplomats and domestic critics of Mr. Clinton's policies even feel that American courting of Russian support in the UN Security Council for U.S. military intervention in Haiti was a mistake because it revived the concept of spheres of influence.

According to this argument, Russia can argue that if the United States can take such actions in the Caribbean, Russia has a similar right to interfere in the smaller and weaker countries of its neighborhood. Some U.S. officials said they are interested in seeing how strongly Mr. Yeltsin asserts this position in his talks with Mr. Clinton this week.

Mr. Yeltsin left no doubt that Russia considered conflicts among the commonwealth states "a threat to the security of the world."

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## U.S. Tightens Grip in Haiti; Clinton Removes Sanctions

By Douglas Farah  
 Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Cheered on by thousands of wildly celebrating Haitians, U.S. troops on Monday took over the nation's most notorious police headquarters, a center famous for repression and torture and a stark symbol of the military brutality of recent years.

The move, along with the occupation of several other important police headquarters around the capital and the spreading of American troops to outlying areas from Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien in the north, seemed to indicate the United States was consolidating its hold and increasingly relegating the Haitian Army and police to insignificance.

At the United Nations in New York, meanwhile, President Bill Clinton announced the immediate lifting on Monday of most U.S. economic sanctions against Haiti, a move that will permit the eventual resumption of commercial air travel and allow Haitians to carry out financial transactions in the United States.

[The United States also indicated Monday that its Marines had shot first in a gun battle in Cap-Haitien that killed 10 Haitians but strongly rejected charges by Haiti's army chief, Lieutenant General Raoul

Cédras, that it had used excessive force or committed an atrocity, Reuters reported.]

"It is clear that our Marines acted in self-defense," Colonel Barry Willey said. According to U.S. military accounts, the gunfight broke out when an angry Haitian military policeman outside the police headquarters gestured with his Uzi after a crowd of demonstrators taunted men inside the building. The Marines shot and killed him and exchanged gunfire with people in the crowd and inside the police headquarters.

[Military officials said it was impossible to tell how many shots were fired by the Haitians or how many of the victims were military policemen. It was also unclear whether all of the dead men were armed.]

A Haitian military official also said Monday that armed supporters of the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, had taken over the northern town of Le Borgne.

Initially the United States said it would cooperate with the Haitian military in carrying out its security tasks. But actions on the ground gave a different impression. "Every day it is clear the initial agreement was only to allow the army to save face," a Haitian analyst said. "The reality is that the Americans are in control, and

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A resident of Surat, putting on a mask Monday to protect against the airborne bacterium that causes pneumonic plague.

## In City of Plague, Exodus and Paralysis

By John Ward Anderson  
 Washington Post Service

SURAT, India — Many of the streets of this disease-stricken city in western India were nearly deserted Monday as fear of the highly contagious and deadly pneumonic plague kept residents locked in their homes.

Shops and stalls were shuttered, schools and theaters were closed, and most government services were shut because of worker absenteeism. Telephone service was disrupted; thousands of people were thrown out of work by factory closures, and medical services were strained by the flight of numerous private physicians who closed their clinics rather than stay to treat plague victims.

The mass exodus of as many as one-fourth of Surat's 2.2 million residents con-

tinued to spread the fear throughout India that migrant workers returning to their ancestral homes could spread the disease across the country. The concern was heightened by reports that as many as 100 patients with the disease had fled from Surat's main hospital, apparently to join families leaving the city.

Although a few unconfirmed plague-related deaths were reported in Bombay and New Delhi, the death rate appeared to be tapering off in Surat, an industrial town known for diamond-cutting and textiles in the coastal state of Gujarat.

[In trying to prevent an outbreak of the plague in Bombay, India's business capital, city officials have sought vaccines from Israel to fight the disease and poison gas from South Africa to wipe out Bombay's rodent population, Reuters reported.]

"Israel has been identified as the place where anti-plague vaccines could be made at the shortest possible time," said a Bombay Municipal Corp. official Sudha Bhav. He also said that a leading diamond company in South Africa had been asked for an emergency supply of cyanide gas that could eliminate rats.

Estimates of the number of people who have died since the first plague case was reported in Surat on Sept. 20 range from about 50 to as many as 80, with most officials favoring the lower figure. Hospital officials in Surat reported a total of 333 patients with the disease in hospitals, including 60 new patients admitted Monday.

Indian health authorities sent 10 million antibiotic capsules to Bombay on Monday for distribution in Gujarat and neighboring states.

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## German Markets, But Not Kohl, Sense a Setback

By Brandon Mitchener  
 International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Financial markets winced Monday at the results of regional elections in Bavaria, worried that a similar outcome in national voting in October could topple Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition.

The Deutsche mark weakened against most major currencies, and blue-chip stocks fell an average 2 percent.

Although Mr. Kohl's popularity has been rising in the polls, and Bavarian voters are not necessarily representative of the nationwide electorate, markets treated losses by Mr. Kohl's two coalition partners and a gain by the opposition Social Democratic Party as heralds of change.

"These two elements of the Bavarian elections compounded a general sense of uncertainty that had already been present in the markets," said Joseph Prendergast, a foreign exchange analyst at Banque Paribas in London.

"Although the federal elections are likely to be an anti-climax from a market perspective," he said, "I'd continue to expect a certain amount of trepidation ahead

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Marocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riols
Egypt.....9.00 CFA	Reunion.....11.20 FF
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Greece.....200 Dr.	Senegal.....960 CFA
Ireland.....2.00 L.	Spain.....200 Ptas
Italy.....2.00 L.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast 1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

## Kiosk



LIFE DURING WARTIME — A woman washing clothes in Sarajevo on Monday. The United States indicates it might lift the weapons embargo on Bosnians next month but delay implementation until next year. Page 5.

## Health Care Effort Is Dead for '94

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, abandoned efforts on Monday to pass a health care reform bill this year, sounding the death knell for President Bill Clinton's top domestic priority.

At a press conference, Mr. Mitchell said he had concluded it was impossible to pass even a scaled-back health care reform bill before Congress adjourns for the year next month so members can campaign for the Nov. 8 congressional elections.

The House of Representatives abandoned its efforts weeks ago.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	17.49	Down	0.38%
New York	3849.24	115.05	
The Dollar		More close	
DM	1.5536	1.5488	
Pound	1.572	1.577	
Yen	98.75	97.83	
FF	5.3085	5.2895	
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## U.S. Colleges Don't Make Grade in Japan

By Andrew Pollack  
 New York Times Service

KORIYAMA, Japan — Texas A&M University is one of the largest institutions of higher education in the United States and prides itself on the academic programs there. But that did not impress people four years ago when the college opened a campus in this city north of Tokyo and tried to attract Japanese students.

People think of the college only as a place to learn English, said Takeshi Watanabe, a student as he stood in the yard of the nearly deserted campus shortly before it was shut down in August. "They don't look at it as a university."

Texas A&M is only the most recent American college to fail in Japan. In the late 1980s, American colleges flocked to start programs in Japan, mainly to funnel students to their American campuses, but also to provide a place for Americans to study in Japan. By 1991, Japan had more than 20 American extension campuses.

But at least nine programs have been terminated, the victims of Japan's recession and recruiting difficulties. Many of the remaining programs are suffering from a shortage of students.

The closings could widen what both countries agree is a serious imbalance between the more than 40,000 Japanese students studying in the United States and the estimated 1,800 American students in Japan.

The small number of American students reflects the country's high cost of living, the language barrier and a lack of programs for American students, experts say.

The Texas A&M campus grew out of meetings in 1986 between American and Japanese politicians who felt that having American colleges in Japan would promote mutual understanding.

Instead, it became the focus of a dispute between the college and its host city and another symbol of friction between the two economic superpowers.

Koriyama, a city of 320,000, wanted the campus to help keep young people from fleeing to the big cities. With the mayor's support, the city assembly pledged about \$25 million in 1989 to back the effort and to help build a permanent campus.

The college opened in 1990 in a temporary campus consisting of four prefabricated buildings surrounding an asphalt lot that doubled as a parking area and a basketball court.

The college offered freshman-level courses taught in English as well as intensive English lessons. After two years, students would transfer to the main campus in College Station, Texas.

But the campus had fewer than 100 students its first year and never attracted the 300 new students a year needed to break even.

The city decided that it would be foolhardy to build a new campus. B.A. Stout.

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## 'O.J.' Trial: A Candid Look at America

By Henry Allen  
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — We had already had a full plate of myth-tinted mayhem in the last year — Lorena Bobbitt's trial for maiming her husband, Tonya Harding's plotting to maim Nancy Kerrigan and steal the Olympic figure skating gold.

Then the police charged O.J. Simpson with murdering his former wife Nicole and her friend Ronald Goldman on June 12. Nicole's head was almost torn off. Ronald's body was covered with stab wounds.

It had all the blithe grisliness of a fairy tale or a Greek myth. But now, on television, in supermarket tabloids, in water

cooler jokes, it has become the moral equivalent of a comic-book battle of superheroes — The American Dream takes on The Beast Within!

Why are we so obsessed with it?

Theoretically, it's People v. O.J. Simpson, which began Monday in a Los Angeles courtroom. But in the national psyche, the courtroom of his murder trial will be an arena where Hero takes on Tragedy, Pride meets Race and Fame meets Fate. It's a hell of a fight card.

O.J. is the biggest American celebrity ever charged with murder. He has been a Hall of Fame running back, broadcaster and movie star. But more than fame is fueling the obsession. You watch him for hours the way a cat watches a goldfish. It

goes beyond star quality, and as anyone in the media will testify, the ruckus is far beyond anything the media could raise all by itself. It's unexplainable. It's as if he were a Kennedy.

He sits in the courtroom like an Easter Island statue — monolithic and mute. You wonder if he knows something you don't, as if he were carrying a football and you were a tackler and he was about to blow past you. When he sits, he slouches a little. When he walks, he moves with a blithe impassivity, like a combination of a god and a game show host. You watch him for guilt, sorrow, hope. You see nothing. The only change

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# Election in Moscow: A Little Strange but Very Normal

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MY TISHCHI, Russia — This is a measure of politics in the new Russia. There will be a special election here Sunday to replace a member of Parliament gunned down outside his apartment house in late April, in a killing thought to be mob-related.

One of the 12 candidates is Konstantin Borovoi, the founder of the first commercial exchange in the Soviet Union, whose posters show him in audience with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Alexei II. Mr. Borovoi says he narrowly escaped assassination twice in a year.

There is a nationalist candidate, Andrei Sidelnikov, whose posters show him with the grieving mothers of soldiers killed in Afghanistan. Another candidate, Leonid Barashkov, a businessman, boasts of financing a soccer team and creating a new bus route, then offers three "Barashkov family recipes" using mushrooms.

And then, there's the requisite quasi-fascist, Alexander Fyodorov of the Russian National Unity party, whose symbol is an elongated white swastika on a black field. Mr. Fyodorov calls for Russian purity and the fight against crime, in that order.

But the favorite in the race is Sergei Mavrodi, the mysterious boss of the MMM financial pyramid, who was released from jail to run and who can stay out of jail by winning the seat.

Given the stakes for his future, Mr. Mavrodi is pulling out all the stops in this suburban electoral district just north of Moscow: making big promises that remind everyone of his MMM advertisements, buying lots of air time and newspaper space, sponsoring concerts, posting placards and distributing leaflets.

But Mr. Mavrodi has not set foot in the district, said the deputy chairman of the local election committee, Vyacheslav M. Zhigulin. Mr. Mavrodi's spokesman, Sergei Taranov, said Tues-

day night that personal appearances were "ineffective," that Mr. Mavrodi was visible on television, and that he did not want to "push it" with the courts by leaving Moscow.

Avoiding prison, "of course, is one key aim," Mr. Taranov said. "But the main aim is to use the immunity to protect the interests of MMM shareholders through politics."

Mr. Zhigulin said he thought Mr. Mavrodi had a good chance. "After all," he said, "36,000 MMM shareholders live in My Tishchi alone." The same number live in nearby Khimki, another of the five towns in a district of some 2.5 million people and 500,000 voters.

"The shareholders are probably enough to win," Mr. Zhigulin said. Some shareholders are angry with the MMM collapse, which took most of their investments. But the fund itself never really died, and many believed Mr. Mavrodi, who portrayed the collapse as the act of a willful government

that feared his power and wanted to cut him down.

MMM's advertisements became famous, featuring a shambling Russian ne'er-do-well who finds all the choice sweets of life — tropical vacations, an apartment in Paris — through his investments in MMM.

"Mavrodi's campaign is exactly the same," said Anna Sikder, a 23-year-old shopping in the local supermarket. "Mavrodi promises to turn My Tishchi into a little Switzerland."

He has some way to go. Only 56 percent of the families in the district have telephones. In Khimki, cuts in military spending have crippled three big factories that once employed nearly 50,000 people and controlled 70 percent of the town's housing stock.

Mr. Mavrodi not only promises voters that he will spend \$10 million on improving the district, but that every household will get a telephone. Mr. Borovoi promises that his "business

contacts" will bring \$1.5 million to the area.

Yegor V. Babichev, a physician, lawyer and deputy mayor of Khimki, does not try to hide his disgust. Khimki is one of the few towns where the entire leadership changed after the failed coup of August 1991, and the administration, at least, is rife with liberal democrats.

"But there is a counter-reformation going on now," he said. "There's always the personalization of politics here."

As for real local issues, like the three big factories in trouble, Mr. Babichev said, "I'm not even sure the candidates are aware of them."

"All our elections are a little strange these days," he said. "Mavrodi is already at the stage where he has to enter the political establishment. It's also some protection for him, it's true. I hope Mavrodi and his type won't come to power. But they're getting closer, maybe."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bosnian Serbs Fire On UN Tanks

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — UN tanks came under fire from Bosnian Serb forces on Wednesday, but the United Nations decided against ordering an air strike in response, a UN spokesman said.

The Danish Leopard tanks returned fire from a Bosnian Serb tank and recoilless gun near the northern town of Gradacac before withdrawing. A UN military spokesman, Colonel Tim Spicer, said: "We believe one Leopard was hit but there are no reports of casualties."

The United Nations set in motion the procedure for a NATO air strike before deciding such a response was not warranted. In explaining why an air strike was not ordered, Colonel Spicer said that "in fact the best tank-killing weapon is another tank. In the end air was not needed."

### Migration Accord at Risk, Cuba Says

HAVANA (AFP) — The decision of a U.S. judge to temporarily halt the repatriation of Cuban refugees from Guantanamo threatens the implementation of a migration accord between the United States and Cuba, the National Assembly president, Ricardo Alarcon, said.

"This is a serious and negative development," said Mr. Alarcon, who is representing Cuba in talks with the U.S. government on carrying out a Sept. 9 agreement that ended an exodus of Cuban boat people to the United States.

U.S. District Court Judge Clyde Atkins issued a temporary restraining order Tuesday in Miami, one minute before a U.S. military plane with 23 Cubans on board was to take off for Havana from the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, on Cuba's southeast tip. About 32,000 Cuban refugees who were refused entry to the United States after being picked up at sea are being held at Guantanamo and in Panama.

### Russian Team Flies to Site of Oil Spill

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russian officials flew to the northern region of Komi on Wednesday to investigate an oil spill that U.S. officials say could have a disastrous impact on the fragile Arctic environment.

But local officials tried to play down the significance of the spill, the result of pipeline leaks and the breakage of a dam containing the leaked oil. "There are all these fairy stories about a leak of 200,000 tons of oil," said Nikolai Balin, head of the regional environment committee. "It is stupid. The most plausible figure is 14,000 tons." That would be just over 100,000 barrels.

The Russian Environment Ministry has said the spill is as much as 438 million barrels, while the U.S. Energy Department has said it was estimated to be more than 2 million barrels by U.S. experts at the site.

### For the Record

Three blacks were jailed for 18 years each on Wednesday by a South African judge for the murder of Amy Biehl, an American exchange student. "Taking all mitigating and aggravating circumstances into account, the court comes to the finding that the death sentence is not the only appropriate sentence," said Judge Gerald Friedman. Makhona Nofemela, Vusumzi Ntamo and Mongezi Manqina had pleaded not guilty. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Chunnel Train's Debut Facing Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — Eurostar, the high-speed train designed for the Channel Tunnel, faced a new challenge Wednesday when a French union threatened to strike on Nov. 14, the scheduled commercial launching date of the high-technology rail link.

A union statement said the management of the French rail operator SNCF had ignored its claims about the safety of Eurostar engineers and trains and the pay for staff specifically working on the train.

The Association of European Airlines said its members will likely report their biggest increase in traffic in 15 years in 1994. Based on travel through September, it said passenger traffic on the 25 carriers should increase by more than 8.5 percent, and freight traffic should rise by about 13 percent. (Knight-Ridder)

A fire destroyed the steel-and-copper cupola of the German Church in central Berlin. The church, in the city's historic district in former East Berlin, was undergoing renovation. (AP)

Italian pilots have agreed to call off a series of strikes over the next month. Pilots for the state-run carrier Alitalia and the computer subsidiary ATI made the announcement following a meeting with Transportation Minister Pabblo Fiori. (AP)

Cathay Pacific Airways will introduce two additional flights between Hong Kong and Hanoi and one between Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City, with Vietnam Airlines, starting Sunday. (AFP)

## Alexander Shelepin, Ex-KGB Chief, Dies

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Alexander N. Shelepin, 76, the head of the KGB during Nikita S. Khrushchev's rule who was once considered a contender for the leadership of the Soviet Union, died Monday.

The Itar-Tass press agency reported his death but did not give the cause or say where he had died.

## All but One Freed In Hijacking in Southern Russia

Reuters

MAKHACHKALA, Russia — Two crew members were freed from a hijacked plane in southern Russia late Wednesday, leaving only the captain and the hijacker on board, said the commercial radio station Ekho Moskvy.

"The terrorist is demanding another \$2 million," Ekho Moskvy said. The hijacker, believed to be acting alone, has already received \$2.3 million ransom in exchange for releasing 23 hostages since dawn.

Prisoners released earlier said the hijacker was carrying only a parcel, which he said contained explosives, and was behaving without undue aggression. Interfax news agency said.

Commandos have surrounded the plane and emergency services took up positions nearby. The plane has been refueled, but its possible destination was not clear. Russia has asked Iran to let it land there.

The hijacking started late Tuesday when a passenger ordered the plane bound for the southern city of Rostov to return to Makhachkala.

Mr. Shelepin followed a classic career path for Soviet leaders, joining the Communist Party in 1940 after graduating from the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy and Literature.

He became a propagandist for the Komsomol, the Soviet youth organization, and headed it from 1952 to 1958. Mr. Shelepin was KGB chief from 1958 to 1961 and, in 1964, was appointed to the Communist Party Presidium and was widely viewed as a potential Soviet leader.

But, as Itar-Tass reported, Leonid I. Brezhnev, a senior official under Mr. Khrushchev and his successor as Soviet leader, "saw Shelepin as a serious rival, and removed him from the political scene."

Myron S. Malkin, Physicist Who Guided Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Myron S. Malkin, 70, a physicist who was the first director of the space shuttle program and a former Defense Department official, died Monday of heart failure at a hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

From 1973 to 1980, Mr. Malkin led the effort to bring together all the components that became the space shuttle, which remains the principal U.S. space launching vehicle.

Robert Lansing, 66, TV Star Of Series '12 O'Clock High'

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Lansing, 66, an actor whose rugged good looks and deep voice served him well on stage, as well as in films and television, died Sunday of cancer at Calvary Hospice here.

Mr. Lansing starred in the television series "12 O'Clock High" and in Broadway plays including "The Great God Brown," "Suddenly Last Summer" and "The Little Foxes."



PAPERS, PLEASE — Alerted that rival gangs planned a "duel," Moscow police stepped in. A detective checked the drivers' license of an armed suspect at a restaurant.

## Germans Cite Fewer Neo-Nazi Attacks in 1994

The Associated Press

BONN — Neo-Nazis have tried to kill six people in separate attacks in the first eight months of this year, the parliamentary press office said Wednesday.

No fatalities have been reported this year. At least 30 people were reported killed in the first three years of neo-Nazi violence.

Law authorities have been battling rightist extremists for four years, and attacks — mostly

against foreigners — have fallen from a peak of about seven a day in 1992 to about four a day this year.

That is apparently because Germany's legal system, sometimes accused of being too lenient with the far right, has started getting tough. Courts have begun giving longer sentences.

Most of the victims have been foreigners, but elderly and handicapped people have also been targeted.

## Kohl, With Tiny Majority, Is in for Tough Bargaining

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — German politics, for 12 years a predictable and orderly affair, suddenly got very messy this week.

Bickering within the ruling coalition, elbowing for government posts and a constitutional challenge have underscored the fragility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 10-vote majority in the 672-seat Parliament which is set to convene next month.

The victory of Mr. Kohl and his Christian Democratic party in the Oct. 16 elections has been quickly overshadowed by the obstacles looming before his badly weakened coalition, that was whittled down from a 134-seat majority.

As coalition leaders began meeting Monday night for three weeks of hard bargaining over the new government's goals and cabinet appointments, it became apparent that even Mr. Kohl — a three-term chancellor with a reputation as a master politician and eternal optimist — has his work cut out if his tenure is not to end in a lame-duck whimper.

Although often arcane and parochial, German parliamentary politics will not only determine Mr. Kohl's success in pressing his foreign agenda for tighter European unity and a broader German role in international affairs, but it will also be critical in such urgent domestic issues as economic competitiveness and immigration policy.

Foremost among coalition woes is the sad shape of Mr. Kohl's junior partner, the liberal Free Democrats.

The chancellor's objective: Not to end his tenure in a lame-duck whimper.

mann, his political rival, who accused Mr. Kohl of leading the Free Democrats "into the abyss."

Mr. Mollmann resigned his party post Monday, leaving the field to Mr. Kohl.

But discontent bubbles just beneath the surface. The Free Democrats are at odds over how best to bail the free fall in their popularity among the German electorate.

The party is short on glamour and its traditional core agenda — free-market economics, government deregulation and a commitment to civil rights — has largely been co-opted by the major parties.

Some liberal leaders insist that in negotiating with Mr. Kohl, who needs the Free Democrats' 47 votes to maintain the status quo in Bonn, the party should play hardball in an effort to sharpen its identity.

Having survived a near-death experience — the Free Democrats were humiliated in nine consecutive state elections before surpassing the 5 percent minimum needed to remain in the federal assembly by less than 2 percentage points — party faithful promptly fell to squabbling among themselves.

The party leader, Klaus Kinkel, who also is foreign minister, this week repelled a challenge from former economics minister Jürgen Möl-

Among ideas bandied about: cutting corporate taxes, insisting on the right to dual citizenship for foreign residents, slashing red tape, and — in an effort to resuscitate Free Democratic strength in Eastern Germany — declaring the East to be a "low-tax zone."

"We are a dinosaurs' club," a liberal from the East lamented during the campaign. "We're dying out."

But the Free Democrats hardly resemble a hardball team.

The party's boss in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate said publicly that the party is so weak it must show "restraint."

As to suggestions that some liberal malcontents might rebel against Mr. Kohl when the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, votes for chancellor in mid-November, the party stalwart Otto Lambsdorff, a former economics minister, warned, "Whoever does that knows perfectly well that he will have given the party a death blow."

Poised to profit from Free Democratic weakness are the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

After grabbing more votes than the liberals in elections, the conservative party is feeling its oats.

Erwin Huber, the party's general secretary, warned the Free Democrats this week not to press for foreigners' rights, while asserting that his party "will be pushing harder for effective crime-prevention laws with no messing around."

Difficulties will likely develop when it comes to handing out cabinet ministries. The Free

Democrats now hold five of 19 posts; having advocated a smaller cabinet, they may find themselves victim of their own policy suggestion.

Discontent has also rekindled the normally placid Christian Democrats. A Kohl plan to save nearly \$3 billion a year by curbing unemployment benefits was challenged last week by the pro-labor wing of his party, which called for tax breaks for the poor.

At the same time the chancellor is under pressure from the Bundesbank, or central bank, to cut the burgeoning federal deficit and from Germany's employers' federation to cut expensive social welfare benefits.

Such countervailing pressures are symptomatic of the delicacy with which Mr. Kohl will have to navigate on many issues.

Further complicating the post-election maneuvering is a legal challenge by the constitutional expert Hans Meyer, who contends that a quirk in German election law illegally boosted Mr. Kohl's majority from 2 to 10.

The chancellor got the extra cushion through an electoral wrinkle that permits creation of additional seats under certain conditions; the issue may be headed to the country's constitutional court.

All of which brings good cheer to the opposition Social Democrats and their leader, Rudolf Scharping.

Mr. Kohl "will have to fight incessantly for a majority in the Bundestag," predicted Rudolf Dreier, the Social Democrats' deputy parliamentary leader.

"I cannot see this coalition doing that, and therefore I don't think it will last 12 months."

## Herald Tribune

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## THE AMERICAS / A TEST CASE

## ★POLITICAL NOTES★

## Stumping, Clinton Pushes in All the Stops

NEW YORK — Campaigning for candidates when you are a less-than-popular president is the science of embracing someone while remaining at arm's length, of giving your blessing to a man or woman who may not wish to look like your ally. It is being radioactive without giving everyone else on the dais a lethal dose of political roentgen.

Over the weekend, President Bill Clinton went to four cities in three days and gave eight speeches on behalf of Democratic candidates. If he did not win the Nobel prize, at least give the man a Ph.D.

There is no simple way to measure Mr. Clinton's standing in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City, Missouri, the three Midwestern cities he visited over the weekend. But the customary gauges suggest that he is no more popular there than in the nation as a whole, where polls show that about 6 people in 10 disapprove of his performance.

For example, the president was greeted by sparse crowds at airports and along the routes to his appearances. More telling, perhaps, was the turnout at the four Democratic fund-raising events that were the overarching purpose of his trip.

He collected \$1.1 million at his three Midwestern stops, including just \$350,000 in Chicago, where a presidential appearance 15 months ago raised \$1 million.

Despite the relative indifference to the president in most places, the national Democrats who arranged the fund-raising events and the candidates who will receive the money say that he is in great demand as a campaigner.

Ann Wymia, the Democratic candidate for the Minnesota Senate seat being vacated by Dave Durenberger, a Republican, said she was "just delighted" when Mr. Clinton agreed to come to town. "Here in Minnesota," she said, "I detect a huge reservoir of goodwill for President Clinton. They believe he is truly trying to solve the problems of the average American."

In a Chicago speech the president named the three Senate candidates for whom he was stumping exactly once.

And he was careful to note that his endorsement did not imply that a candidate would be loyal to him.

Here was Mr. Clinton in Minnesota: "I came here to ask you to help Ann Wymia — not because, as she said, she would agree with me on every issue, but because she would bring common sense."

Such little dodges are part of what makes campaigning such a delectable and sometimes wondrous craft. (NYT)

## Homosexual Groups Back Senator Robb

RICHMOND, Virginia — Homosexual political activists across the country are working to re-elect Senator Charles S. Robb, a Democrat whom they regard as a leader with the courage to condemn discrimination against them despite the obvious political risks.

The Human Rights Campaign Fund, a national gay political action group based in Washington, has made Mr. Robb's campaign against the Republican nominee, Oliver L. North, one of its top priorities.

"The radical right views Chuck Robb's convictions on lesbian and gay equality as a weakness, and will attempt to use this against him to defeat him," the fund's executive director, Tim McFeely, wrote members. "We need to prove that Chuck Robb can beat the radical right this year in Virginia." (AP)

## Quote/Unquote

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, critiquing a broadcast advertisement in which Tom Ridge, the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is seen with his children: "It's one of those required clichés. You have to establish that he does have a family and that he is comfortable with them — and that the dog doesn't bite him." (NYT)

## Fired Over Race, Teacher Puts Focus on Reverse Bias

By Malcolm Gladwell  
Washington Post Service

PISCATAWAY, New Jersey — Sharon Taxman and Debra Williams were hired to teach in the business department of the high school here on the same day 14 years ago.

Over the years, they both received strong evaluations, volunteered outside the classroom and were granted tenure at the same time — to the point where there was nothing at all separating the women's professional qualifications.

But in 1989, when the school board in this large, central New Jersey township decided to lay off one member of the high school business staff, it did not hesitate. It dismissed Sharon Taxman because she was white, and kept Debra Williams because she was black.

What has brought the case national attention is that the Piscataway school board chose Ms. Williams over Ms. Taxman not to reverse any past pattern of discriminatory hiring, or even because blacks were underrepresented

on the staff of the Piscataway High School.

Rather it dismissed Ms. Taxman because board members felt a racially diverse teaching staff was a better teaching staff.

For those looking to clarify the often murky legal status of affirmative action, this has proven an irresistible set of circumstances that raises one of the principal unresolved issues surrounding affirmative action as clearly as if it were dreamed up for a law school's civil rights class: Is it right for an employer to discriminate in favor of minorities, even if that employer has not previously discriminated against them?

At the time, the Piscataway school board had no inkling that what it was doing would turn into a national test case over the limits of affirmative action. And when Ms. Taxman sued in protest, her only interest was in recovering the two years of salary she lost after she was dismissed.

In fact, she has scrupulously declined dozens of interview requests,

unwilling to become the latest cause célèbre in the fight against so-called reverse discrimination.

But that is precisely what the 47-year-old mother of two has now become, as Taxman v. Piscataway heads for a federal appeals court.

The Justice Department, which under President George Bush had backed the guidelines issued by Piscataway, which include, in addition to a general commitment to hiring more women and minorities, the following: "In all cases, the most qualified candidate will be recommended for appointment. However, when candidates appear to be of equal qualification, candidates meeting the criteria of the Affirmative Action program will be recommended."

There is no question that had Ms. Taxman been more qualified or had more seniority than Ms. Williams, she would have kept her job. And had Ms. Williams been white, the board would have decided whom to dismiss by flipping a coin.

But there are two things that set Piscataway apart.

"It was a moral issue as well as an educational one. We were offered a

settlement, but that's not the point. It's a matter of principle."

Sharon Taxman was dismissed under an affirmative action program put in place by Piscataway in the mid-1970s. She won a \$144,000 judgment in a federal court in Newark earlier this year that is now under appeal.

The case hinges on the legality of the guidelines issued by Piscataway, which include, in addition to a general commitment to hiring more women and minorities, the following: "In all cases, the most qualified candidate will be recommended for appointment. However, when candidates appear to be of equal qualification, candidates meeting the criteria of the Affirmative Action program will be recommended."

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But there are two things that set Piscataway apart.

The first is that no one has ever claimed that the Piscataway school district discriminated against blacks in hiring or promoting teachers.

These are the conditions under which the Supreme Court has consistently ruled that reverse discrimination is justifiable.

Board members chose to keep Ms. Williams because she was the only black person in the nine-member business department, and they felt that providing a diverse group of teachers was an important part of providing a good education.

This is a justification for affirmative action on which, legal experts say, the Supreme Court has never explicitly ruled.

The second aspect peculiar to the Piscataway case is that the board used its affirmative action program not in hiring but in firing.

In previous cases, the Supreme Court has drawn a clear distinction between these two practices.

## Mrs. Cédras Reviled For Disdain of Poor

By Rick Bragg  
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

—The wife of Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras was given much credit by Jimmy Carter in the accord he reached here last week, but people who know her and the Cédras family have expressed doubts about the former president's portrayal of her as willing to die in the face of an invasion and of her crucial role in the negotiations.

In interviews with more than a half-dozen women of all classes in the last week, all spoke about General Cédras's wife, Yannick, on the condition that their names not be used, fearing retribution.

"She is a strong woman, but she does not make the decisions in the family — he does," a member of Haiti's aristocracy said.

Another well-to-do acquaintance of the Cédras family asserted that the talk of Mrs. Cédras's role in the high-level negotiations was a farce that only American news organizations could create.

The women who were interviewed said that in holding up Mrs. Cédras as a model of Haitian womanhood, Mr. Carter had insulted women of all classes here.

"Mrs. Cédras was impressive, powerful and forceful," he said. "And attractive. She was slim and very attractive."

He said also she told him that "we decided we were ready to die" after hearing that her family had been designated targets by the U.S. military.

The women said the general's wife, an elegant woman of 38 who dresses in the latest fashions, wears dazzling but tasteful jewelry and never has a hair out of place, is a viciously anti-poor elitist who has never said a kind word or showed any concern for anyone below her class.

Mrs. Cédras, for example, has talked openly about her disgust for the followers of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the populist president who was deposed and sent into exile by her husband in September 1991.



Yannick Cédras leaving a Port-au-Prince church with her son, Christian, and bodyguards.

## Away From Politics

● Philip Morris has threatened to pull its headquarters out of New York if the city approves pending legislation that would outlaw smoking in nearly all restaurants and public places.

● The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson is threatening to boycott the four major television networks unless they put more minorities in visible and powerful positions.

● Drug Enforcement Administration officials have ended an investigation into the ways the Cali cartel, the Colombian-based organization, moves cocaine from Colombia through Mexico to the United States. The investigation has resulted in the arrest of 166 alleged members of the distribution network and the seizure of more than six tons of cocaine and \$13 million in U.S. currency, drug agency officials said.

● New York City police are investigating an Austrian visitor's charge that she was raped in Central Park by a man who confronted her, put a sheet on the ground and assaulted her.

NYT, AP, LAT

## TRIAL: The Celebrated Simpson Murder Case Is Putting a Mirror Up to Society, Giving Americans a Candid Look at Themselves

Continued from Page 1

in O.J. in the long weeks in court is the way his face seems to be getting even more beautiful and classically heroic.

He is a sure-fire topic of last resort, like movies.

"I thought he was guilty," says your hostess. "I still do. When I heard about the suicide note I figured it was the best way out. But then I heard he'd escaped and next thing I was standing in front of the TV shouting 'Run, O.J., run.' Why do I feel that way?"

"This is not about race," a guest says in the manner of white people everywhere when they got the news. They said it as if they were proud of themselves, and they were.

White people liked O.J. They liked liking him, too. Liking him proved they were not racists. O.J. redeemed them.

Whites never felt that O.J. hated them. For decades, pictures showed him wide-eyed and a little open-mouthed, like a kid glancing up from a birthday cake. He was race-neutral, like Colin Powell or Nat King Cole.

"People have told me I'm colorless," he has been quoted as saying in one of the two quickie biographies published since June. "Everyone likes me."

"I really enjoy being liked," he said once. "I loved it when kids stopped me for autographs. I loved it when people recognized me on the street."

In a country where celebrity is akin to sainthood, O.J. has been famous for a long time.

Then...

"Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy," F. Scott Fitzgerald said.

"Looking nothing like the buoyant, charismatic sports hero who once earned a nation's adulation, a weary, stone-faced O.J. Simpson yesterday pleaded not guilty," said the New York Daily News, adding the sinister

fact that "his droopy eyes darted side-to-side."

At that arraignment, he had a sluggish arrogance, like a monitor lizard on a too-cool day. At 47, this was a whole new O.J. that contradicted the old one, but O.J. operated with a lot of contradictions: street kid and country clubber, husband and wife-beater, white man's black.

White people liked O.J. They liked liking him, too. Liking him proved they were not racists. O.J. redeemed them.

black man's white, Rose Bowl running back, comedy klutz in the "Naked Gun" movies.

"In Greek literature, heroes have a doubleness," says Caroline Dexter, classics professor in the George Washington University honors program. "They're insiders and they're outsiders. The hero does great deeds. He's recognized. But the true hero story always ends with a mistake, and the hero dies in obscurity. The pattern is, we have to sacrifice our heroes as scapegoats, like Jesus."

And in a country where we twist our tongues around "interracial relationship" because there aren't any good ordinary words for it — miscegenation, race mixing, intermarriage, mongrelization — we're a long way from erasing the taboos against racial doubleness. For some people, the grass isn't just greener on the other side of the racial fence, it's forbidden fruit.

On one side, we see Nicole with her blondness, the massive Viking jaw, the tennis-WASP-California-Aryan tribute to both beauty and a philosophic ideal. On the other side, he is an

exotic fantasy: naive, passionate, the gorgeous and conquering warrior hauling the princess up on his stallion.

In Ebony, Nikki Giovanni wrote: "The Los Angeles Police Department and the prosecutors hate him because he is successful, good looking, was married to a white woman and had battered her."

O.J. offers opportunities to pundits, ax-grinders and psycho-theorists nationwide.

In the New York Review of Books, John Gregory Dunne takes the opportunity to write:

"Is there anyone out there who has not heard the fact, the factoids, the allegations, the half-truths, the untruths, the leaks, the smears, heard the E-mail jokes (hundreds of them, thousands, tasteless, it is always agreed, in all mitigating sanctimony, even as they are passed on: 'Did you hear that O.J.' signed a new contract with Hertz... he's going to be making license plates for them' and 'Rodney King told O.J., "Good thing you didn't get out of the car, Juice..."'), heard the theories zipping along the communications highway, crisscrossing the Internet, hundreds of them, too, thousands... the bloody butcher murders of Nicole and Ron (who in death achieved what O.J. earned in life, the true fame of not needing a last name for identification) a nirvana for conspiracy theorists, halcyon days, not since JFK and the grassy knoll, the three tramps, the single bullet, Zapruder frames 200 to 224."

And that's just a part of the first sentence.

Like so many mythic happenings — the disappearance of Amelia Earhart, the sinking of the Titanic — this one provokes wild rumors: A drug deal gone wrong. A mob hit. A second knife. A second murderer. O.J. covering up for his grown son. A setup by a crazed racist cop.

Jealousy over a love affair between Nicole and Ronald Goldman, the waiter who brought her the lost sunglasses. Or no, Goldman was gay. Was O.J.'s father gay? Jennifer Peace, an edgy but robust woman described as a former porn star, told police that Al Cowling, O.J.'s best friend (and driver in the freeway chase) told her that O.J. had told him that he, O.J., had done the killings. And what

about rumors of a bite mark on Nicole's back? Or was it a heel mark? Conspiracy theories, psychoanalytic theories. He did it because he loved her too much. Martyrdom to addiction, adultery, fame, a ghetto childhood. Details seemed to deserve quote marks around them, as if they existed in a different dimension: "the envelope," "the glove."

Feminists keep trying to

work the spouse abuse angle, particularly since the broadcasts of the 911 tape of a terrified Nicole, but it's hard to think of near-decapitation as "spouse abuse" in the same league, say, as a bruise from a thrown ashtray.

Meanwhile, sitting in the sky boxes, running the concessions, selling hot dogs to the crowd, are the lawyers, politicians, racism-mongers white and black,

opportunists of every variety. The rest of us watch while the wrestlers sweat and thunder. We watch thanks to the biggest cash-in of all, the huge, dislinked, lap-topped, ad-powered, fame-fueled, dead-line-tooled media huring us so far into the myths, the dream, the beastliness, the spectacle, that we hardly notice the fact that we've become the spectacle ourselves.

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## Arduous Task of Selecting Jury Begins

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The laborious process of finding 12 citizens who can try O.J. Simpson impartially, despite the torrent of fact, rumor and falsehood with which they have all been inundated over the last three months, began Monday as the first group of prospective jurors marched into the courtroom of Judge Lance A. Ito.

On Monday afternoon, 14 weeks after Nicole Brown Simpson and a friend, a waiter named Ronald Goldman, were backed to death and Mr. Simpson charged with the

killings, Judge Ito and the lawyers began reviewing the first few batches of jury candidates, culled from lists of drivers and registered voters in Los Angeles County.

Of utmost concern at this stage were not attitudes toward guilt or innocence, but whether jurors could serve — possibly sequestered — for what could be a six-month trial.

Those not excluded for reasons of hardship will fill out 80-page questionnaires, prepared by Judge Ito. They will then be questioned for bias, primarily by the judge.







## U.S. Urges Strict Bosnia Arms Zones

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Bill Clinton called Monday for more vigorous enforcement of the "exclusion zones" in Bosnia in which heavy weapons are prohibited.

But with a deadline looming for the United States to fulfill its pledge to push for lifting the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims, the Clinton administration has created a possible escape hatch: moving to end the embargo next month but delaying implementation until next year.

The Bosnian Serbs have been increasingly violating the exclusion zones for several weeks, with little response from UN forces.

"In recent weeks, the situation around Sarajevo has deteriorated substantially," Mr. Clinton said, "and Sarajevo once again faces the prospect of strangulation. A new resolve by the United Nations to enforce its resolutions is now necessary to save Sarajevo."

With the Bosnian Serbs balking at accepting a peace plan that would strip them of some of their territorial gains, Mr. Clinton has set an Oct. 15 deadline by which they must accept the map.

If they do not, he has promised to try to lift the prohibition on providing arms to the Bosni-

an Muslims, a move that is unpopular with U.S. allies in Bosnia.

As a consequence, U.S. officials are exploring the possibility of moving to lift the embargo but delaying carrying out that step until next year.

Mr. Clinton, who discussed the embargo Sunday with the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, made no mention of the contentious issue in his speech Monday.

A senior administration official said Mr. Clinton and Mr. Izetbegovic had discussed the "modalities" of lifting the embargo but refused to say whether the United States would support delaying the implementation until after the difficult winter months.

Another senior official said there was concern among the Bosnian Muslims themselves about the threat of a "very quick response" from their Bosnian Serb opponents if the embargo were lifted.

Mr. Clinton has long wanted to lift the arms embargo but has been unable to persuade U.S. allies to go along.

The Bosnian Serbs' reluctance to accept a division of the country, which would strip them of about one-third of their gains, and Congress's threat to take action to lift the embargo pressed Mr. Clinton to set the Oct. 15 deadline. He said he

would consider moving unilaterally to lift the embargo if the United Nations did not go along.

U.S. allies in the effort to bring peace to Bosnia have been unwilling to lift the embargo. Britain and France do not support the idea because they fear for the safety of their peacekeeping troops on the ground. Russia, a traditional ally of the Serbs, is also unwilling to take the step.

A senior official said it was "not at all clear" that a delay in lifting the embargo would resolve the allies' concerns.

### ■ Serbs Threaten Flights

Stepping up the pressure on Sarajevo's only outside link, the Bosnian Serbs are warning that they can no longer guarantee the safety of flights to the Bosnian capital. The Associated Press reported.

They also pulled several anti-aircraft guns out of UN storage to conduct a "training exercise," Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, a UN military spokesman, said Monday.

Relations between the Serbs and the UN peacekeeping force have deteriorated sharply since a UN-requested air strike by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on a Serbian tank Thursday.

The Bosnian Serb military commander has threatened UN peacekeepers, convoys have been blocked and peacekeepers' movements have been restricted.

The United Nations lodged a strong protest with Bosnian Serb leaders following a written warning Sunday that the safety of planes using the Sarajevo airport could no longer be guaranteed.

The airport has been mostly closed since the air strike Thursday, which was in retaliation for attacks on UN peacekeepers.

With all land routes to Sarajevo cut, the airport is vital to ensure supplies of food and other aid. Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the UN aid agency, said the city had about a two-week supply left.

As if to underscore their threat to aircraft, Serbian forces on Sunday took two 30mm anti-aircraft guns and a shoulder-launched surface-to-air missile out of a UN-monitored weapons collection site in Lukavica, just south of Sarajevo, and conducted a "training exercise" with them, a UN official said.

At another weapons collection site west of the city, the Serbs conducted a similar exercise with an 88mm anti-aircraft gun, he said.

## Rabin Lets Builders on West Bank

Reuters  
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who curbed Israeli construction in the occupied territories two years ago, has approved new housing for a Jewish settlement just inside the West Bank, officials said Monday.

The move, which drew immediate condemnation from the Palestine Liberation Organization, appeared to be designed to tighten Israel's hold on a section of the West Bank directly across the border from where the Jewish state is the narrowest — only 11 kilometers (7 miles) wide.

"It is on the 'seam,'" said a Rabin spokesman, Oded Ben-Ami, when asked about a report in the Ha'aretz newspaper that Mr. Rabin had given permission for new housing in the Alfei Menashe settlement, three kilometers inside the West Bank.

He said the term "seam" was a reference to areas just "100 meters or so" across the pre-1967 war border with the West Bank.

## Brazil Leans Toward Cardoso Ex-Finance Chief Is Poised for Presidency

By Gabriel Escobar  
Washington Post Service  
SAO PAULO — With the success of an economic plan he designed fueling his campaign, Fernando Henrique Cardoso seems poised to become the next president of Brazil.

Although the main opposition in the Oct. 3 election insists that the country is in for a surprise, pollsters and political observers say Mr. Cardoso's center-right coalition has an insurmountable lead over his chief rival, the Socialist candidate Luiz Inácio da Silva.

Should Mr. Cardoso get more votes than his opponents' combined total, as some analysts predict, he will win the election outright and avoid a Nov. 15 runoff.

If the analysts are correct, the former finance minister will assume office Jan. 1 with an unusually strong mandate for a Brazilian leader, a factor recognized even by detractors who grudgingly credit him with orchestrating a newfound stability.

Under his administration, Brazil would open its markets, the last major country in Latin America to do so.

Mr. Cardoso's stabilization plan has reduced the monthly inflation rate since July from about 50 percent to less than 6 percent, and he has outlined a broader economic program that was designed to be put in place within the first six months.

Aides say its immediate goals are to sell more state companies, revise the tax and electoral systems and begin the daunting task of improving health and education for Brazil's long-neglected poor.

The challenges facing about 150 million Brazilians are enormous, and no one is predicting a quick fix. Mr. da Silva, a former auto worker,

maintains that the stabilization plan was designed to win Mr. Cardoso the presidency and that he is sure to suffer the fate of its predecessors.

These objections aside, the election of only the second president to be chosen by popular vote in 34 years is seen by many as seminal for the country.

"Now is the moment of truth for Brazil, time to push through fundamental changes in the economic and political structure so they can have an impact for the next 20 years," said Pablo Renato Sousa, an economist who is national coordinator of Mr. Cardoso's government program. "We will be aiming so that in 20 years we will have a modern economy — competitive, integrated and based on a high-tech industry."

Opponents say the inclusion of conservatives in Mr. Cardoso's coalition will impede any significant social change. But Mr. Cardoso is widely expected to count on early broad-based support, so long as the stabilization plan remains strong.

Brazil's belated turn to market-oriented economics comes at a time when the poor in other countries that have gone through similar changes — in particular Argentina and Mexico — are claiming they have been left out of the formula. With Mr. da Silva and others using this as an example of the troubles the poor would face under Mr. Cardoso, there is pressure to address glaring inequities.

How, or even if, any such changes will affect Brazil's poor in the short term has been a crux of the campaign. Although Brazil is rich in resources, its poor are among the poorest in the world. About 12.3 million people earn less than the \$71-a-month minimum wage, and more than 5 million work without cash wages.

## A City With a Past Hopes for a Future

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

DUBROVNIK, Croatia — At first casual glance on a fine September day after the season's first heavy rains, Dubrovnik, the poet Byron's "pearl of the Adriatic," looks like its old picture postcard image.

During the day, fishing vessels and sailboats bob along the shimmering water just the way they should. After dark, young people eye each other as they parade up and down Dubrovnik's main thoroughfare, the Stradun.

Close your eyes and dream: Dubrovnik is again not just a resort, but the quick-witted Republic of Ragusa which, from 1358 until Napoleon snuffed it out in 1808, was the center of the insurance trade, a thriving meeting place between the Ottoman Turks and the Western world of the Habsburgs, a favorite haunt of spies and adventurers.

But all is not well today. The idyllic September scenes, like so many others in Dubrovnik's long tradition as a survivor against the odds, are part theater, with these attractive extras unconsciously bolstering the city's flagging spirits.

The problem here is the absence of the Americans, the Germans, the Italians, the French, the British and the other foreign visitors who kept this walled medieval fortress town coining money as a tourist attraction.

Asking local tourist officials about the city's finances is a delicate matter, one likely to bring a storm of incomplete statistics and optimistic anecdotes.

The cause of this skittishness is the war following Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia, which visited Dubrovnik memorably in 1991 and fleetingly thereafter, but lingers on sufficiently nearby to discourage all but the most faithful of its well-heeled foreign devotees.

In the fall of 1991, the Serbian and Montenegrin pounding by land, air and sea of this port of little strategic value stirred the world's conscience.

All of Dubrovnik's old town had been listed as a historical monument by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. French and Italian cabinet ministers and assorted European intellectuals and artists rushed here to show their solidarity for it, as if Venice, Paris or the Vatican had come under bombardment.

In fact, Dubrovnik was built to withstand just such sieges and did so again. The bombardment of the city killed about 200 soldiers and civilians, a small fraction of the numbers slaughtered regularly in neighboring Bosnia when the war spread there a half-year later.

At the Hotel Argentina, Nikša Banjevic of the Dubrovnik Hotel Association is in his element, joyfully volunteering that for the first time in three years American tourists are on their way, thanks to a San Francisco travel agency. Is it a straw in the wind?

Why insult the future by expressing such doubts, he intimates, since Dubrovnik has come a long way since its own dark days, even if there is an even longer road back to its prewar prosperity.

To be sure, a fast hydrofoil link to Bari in southern Italy delivers tourists twice a week during the season, as do overnight ferries from Split and Rijeka, to the north along Croatia's Adriatic coast.

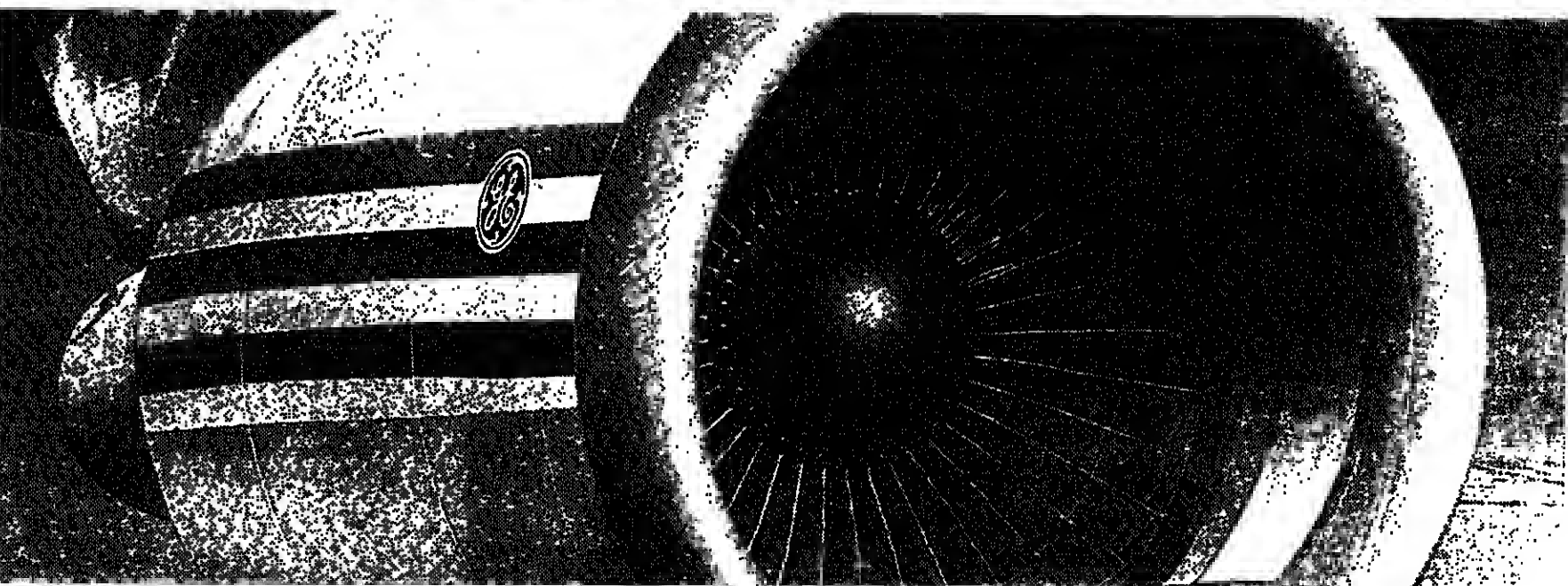
Dubrovnik's airport is still avoided by the dozens of foreign airlines that once used it, because artillery shells occasionally land nearby, but it remains open as a matter of principle, offering a daily flight to Croatia's capital, Zagreb.

Still, Dubrovnik soldiers on in its fashion. Boosters are proud of the recently completed summer festival — the 45th in an uninterrupted series — although they are quick to acknowledge that they no longer can afford the foreign stars who helped keep Dubrovnik among Europe's top-drawer resorts.

Unslightly concrete now fills in the holes left by mortar shells that scar its elegant, stone-covered streets. And despite generous private and public donations from foreign friends, six burned-out palaces remain boarded up, and the Franciscan monastery is still without a roof for lack of funds.

But Dubrovnik has old and powerful friends. Ivana Burdžek, director of the city's international university center, tirelessly calls on a network of foreign devotees to carry her city's message abroad and troll for money and support.

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# U.S. Troops to Block 9 Anti-Aristide Lawmakers

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — In an action intended to make it easier for Haiti's exiled president to control legislation that would grant amnesty to General Raoul Cédras and other military leaders, the U.S. Embassy here announced Monday that American troops had been ordered to prevent a group of illegally elected, pro-military legislators from taking part in the deliberations.

Haiti's National Assembly is scheduled to begin a special session Wednesday to consider an amnesty bill for the military, a step required under the accord that former President Jimmy Carter negotiated with General Cédras on Sept. 18. But one-third of the Haitian Senate and a smaller part of the Chamber of Deputies consists of pro-military legislators who want an amnesty much broader than the one favored by supporters of the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The illegal parliamentarians will not be permitted into the session, an embassy spokesman, Stanley Schragar, said Monday. "The U.S. security forces will prevent them from entering."

The American decision affects nine members of the Haitian Senate voted into office on Jan. 18, 1993, in balloting denounced as fraudulent by the United States and human rights groups.

Barring the nine from the special session will give a majority to forces sympathetic to Father Aristide and allow a pro-Aristide legislator, Senator Firmin Jean-Louis, to preside over the Parliament for the first time in more than 18 months.

The Foreign Ministry of Haiti's current military government immediately denounced the action, saying it was a breach of the Carter agreement. In a communiqué, ministry officials said any deployment of U.S. troops to the National Assembly would constitute "intolerable interference" in Haiti's internal affairs.

American officials have said that they are eager to see an amnesty bill approved by the Haitian Parliament as soon as possible to speed up Father Aristide's return to the office he lost in a military coup three years ago.

The Carter agreement provides that "certain military officers" will step down "when a general amnes-

ty will be voted into law by the Haitian Parliament, or October 15, 1994, whichever is sooner."

Since the Carter agreement was announced, however, Father Aristide himself has carefully sidestepped all questions about whether he personally supports a broad amnesty.

"In time, the Parliament will make a pronouncement," he said in an interview with Canadian television.

But many of Father Aristide's supporters in Haiti have made it clear that they bitterly oppose any kind of broad amnesty. They argue that while it may be permissible to pardon the military for its role in the coup, soldiers, officers and civilian gunmen should be held accountable for the thousands of killings, rapes and acts of torture they have committed since then.

"Justice has not been pronounced in these cases," said Necker Dessables, executive secretary of the National Justice and Peace Commission, the human rights arm of the Roman Catholic Church. "Amnesty means pardon, but you have to know who is being pardoned and why."

## HAITI: As Crowd Cheers, U.S. Takes Over Infamous Police Headquarters

Continued from Page 1

are increasingly making it clear that it will be a cooperative effort only so long as the Haitian military does exactly as it is told."

As the presence of U.S. troops helped lift the curtain of repression that has covered Haiti since the military overthrew Father Aristide three years ago, the first group of Haitian refugees returned voluntarily Monday from Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba.

About 15,000 U.S. troops began arriving in Haiti last week to ensure that the junta leaders step down by Oct. 15, and to create a secure environment for Father Aristide's return.

In an effort to limit violence between Haitians or acts against U.S. troops, Colonel Willey said, U.S. troops would begin a monthlong program Tuesday of buying

back weapons. He said the army would pay \$50 for handguns, \$100 for semi-automatic weapons, \$200 for automatic weapons, and \$300 for heavy weapons, rocket launchers or explosives.

Just how discredited and reviled the military is here, and how much many Haitians are relishing their new-found freedom to express themselves when in the presence of U.S. troops, was evident Monday.

A crowd of several thousand massed in front of the police headquarters known as the Cafeteria, the most famous center for torture and disappearances in the capital, when U.S. soldiers showed up to take control of the installation.

### Some Sanctions Remain

Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations: Mr. Clinton, who made the announce-

ment of the lifting of U.S. sanctions in a speech to the General Assembly, left in place sanctions that froze the assets of Haitian military leaders and their supporters and restricted their travel to the United States.

The move came in advance of the removal of broader economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations itself. Under the terms of the UN resolutions imposing those sanctions, they are to remain in place until the return of Father Aristide.

Calling the Haiti mission a "prime example" of the United Nations' role in the post-Cold War world, Mr. Clinton said the United States in Haiti had demonstrated that it would lead a multinational force when its "interests are plain, when the cause is right, when the mission is achievable, and the nations of the world stand with us."

## INDIA: Plague Panic

Continued from Page 1

ing states, where plague alerts have been issued by medical officials and pharmacies have been emptied of antibiotics by anxious residents.

Many people who ventured onto the streets of Surat on Monday covered their faces with surgical masks, handkerchiefs and, for women, folds of their saris. Here at the center of the plague outbreak, the initial panic has subsided. People instead greeted their predicament with fatalism.

"I have faith in God not to affect me with the disease," said Dhanji Bhai, 50, explaining why he was not wearing a mask.

Residents complained that unusually hard monsoon rains and the almost nonexistent response by the government afterward were to blame for the outbreak of the pneumonic plague, the more contagious cousin of bubonic plague.

Bubonic plague is spread by insects, like fleas, which bite a human. Pneumonic plague begins the same way, but in certain cases the infection enters a human's bloodstream and moves to the lungs. The airborne bacteria are then spread from one human to another through coughing and sneezing.

Surat has a long record of poor hygiene. It is often referred to as India's dirtiest city by its own residents.

As the world's largest diamond-cutting center and a major textile city renowned for silk, gold and silver brocade, thousands of migrant workers have flocked to the city in recent decades.

The city channels raw sewage through storm drains to open "soak pits." On Monday, workers were wading in some of the pits, sprinkling handfuls of DDT across the surface.

The city generates about 1,000 tons of garbage a day, but only half of it is collected.

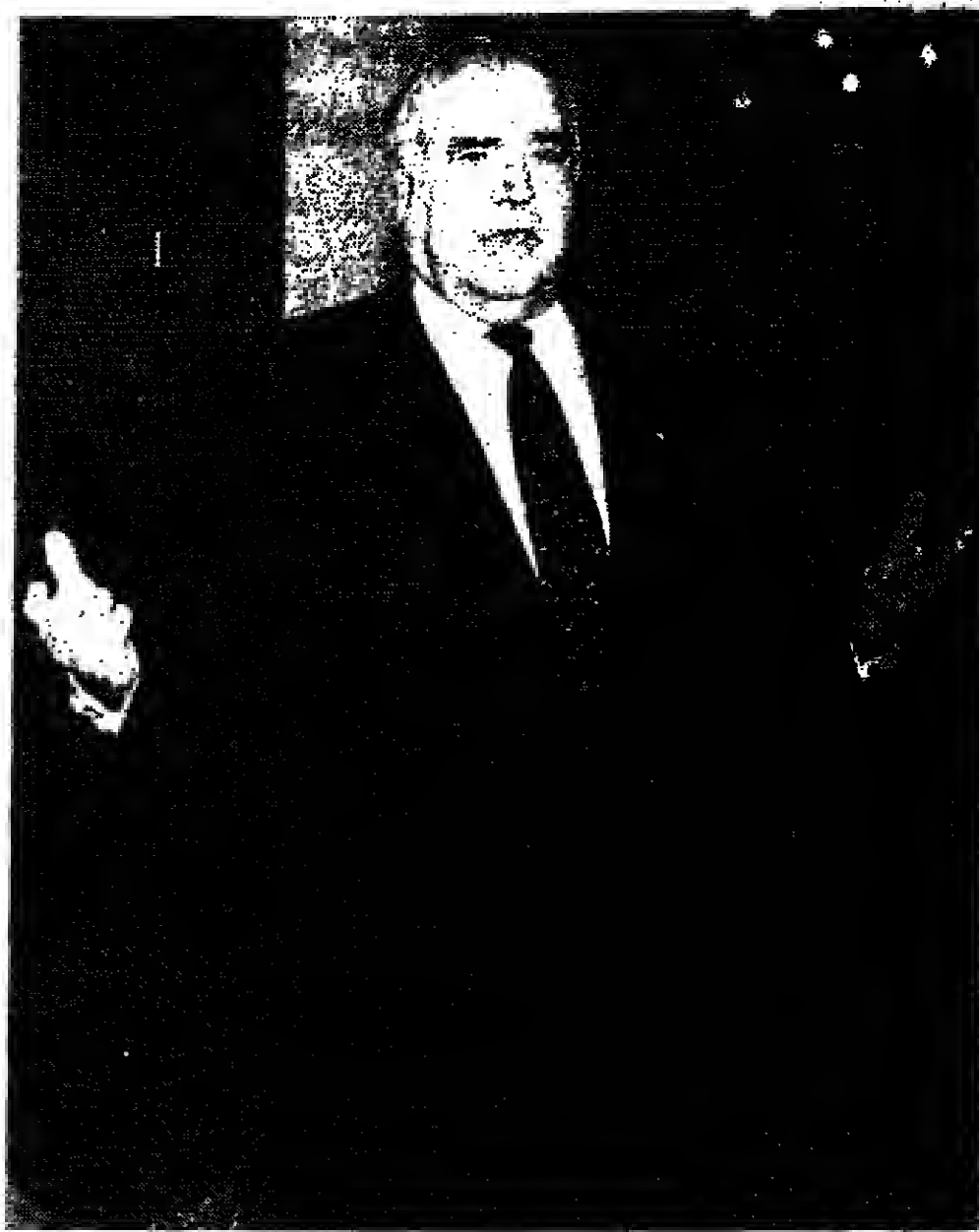
The poor sanitary conditions have bred a huge rat population, but local officials said there has never been a program to combat the scourge because the animal is often worshipped as the companion of Ganesha, the popular Hindu elephant-headed god.

**Nations' Protective Steps**  
Many nations took steps Monday to guard against the entry of plague from India. Reuters reported.

Hong Kong, Pakistan, South Korea, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates all said they would examine travelers from India to see if they were stricken by the sickness. Five other Gulf Arab states — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar — were considering similar measures.

U.S. health officials said they would monitor airports for plague cases. Malaysia and Germany advised their citizens to postpone travel plans to affected areas. Hong Kong said it might isolate passengers with plague symptoms for a number of days.

Immigration authorities at Bangkok airport said they were visually checking all passengers for symptoms.



Mr. Kohl appeared unconcerned Monday over negative results in Bavarian elections.

## GERMANS: Markets Sense Setback in Bavaria Vote

Continued from Page 1

of the event." Most analysts, in fact, continue to give Mr. Kohl's coalition the edge in the elections.

"We don't see a big need to change our bottom-line view that Mr. Kohl will make it," said Bernard Godebert, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute in Paris.

Barbara Boettcher, an analyst at Deutsche Bank Research, gives the current Bonn coalition of Christian Union parties and Free Democrats a 55 percent chance of being re-elected.

"The SPD claim that Germans want a change isn't reflected in the polls," she said of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Kohl and Klaus Kinkel, who is the German foreign minister and leader of the Liberals, said the Bavarian elections were irrelevant.

"I don't have a funny feeling at all," Mr. Kohl said.

The Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, dropped 2.1 percent Sunday from its previous performance but maintained a majority in the state with 52.8 percent of the vote.

The Free Democrats, who share power with the Christian Union parties in Bonn and have played a kingmaker role in national politics for 25 years, failed to clear a 5 percent hurdle and will lose their seats in the Bavarian Parliament. They polled just 2.8 percent, less than the far-right Republicans, who polled 3.9 percent.

It was the Free Democrats' sixth straight loss in regional elections. They also lost their seats in a national vote in June.

The Social Democratic Party, which hopes to topple Mr. Kohl on Oct. 16, gained 4.1 percent to claim 30.1 percent of the vote, and Rudolf Scharping, the party's candidate for chancellor, declared that the party was on a rebound.

Some political analysts expect the former Communists, the Party of Democratic Socialism, to win more than 25 seats in the lower house of the German Parliament, the Bundestag, thus depriving the current coalition of a majority and shifting the political balance in favor of a grand coalition of the two biggest parties.

A strong showing by the former Communists would also allow the creation of a "red-green" government of Social Democrats and Greens that depended on the silent support of the Party of Democratic Socialism.

Despite the market reactions Monday, the prevailing market

opinion is that a grand coalition, whether headed by the Christian Democrats or the Social Democrats, poses little threat to stable government and a continuation of fiscal and economic reform, though a change of government might slow the process down.

"There's no doubt the markets showed some knee-jerk reaction," said Mr. Presidentgast of Banque Paribas. "Anything could happen, but given the most likely outcomes, there's nothing to suggest the German elections would turn the underlying strong trend in favor of a stronger D-Mark."

A red-green coalition, however, would be expected to have a negative effect on markets. "This would lead to an outflow of funds, with foreign investors leaving the market," Gerhard Grebe, an economist at Bank Julius Bär, told Reuters.

Thomas Mayer of Goldman Sachs agreed that markets would react badly to a swing to the left, expecting less of a commitment to fiscal consolidation, lower share prices, higher interest rates and possibly unwelcome changes in the taxation of interest income.

Other economists were less pessimistic, arguing that as chancellor, Mr. Scharping would be eager not to unsettle markets.

## UN: Yeltsin Asserts Russia's Primacy Over States of Former Soviet Union

Continued from Page 1

ty of our state," he added. "The main peace-keeping burden in the territory of the former Soviet Union lies upon the Russian federation."

He also obliquely but unmistakably repeated a warning made last week by Yevgeny M. Primakov, director of the Russia's foreign intelligence service. Mr. Primakov said that efforts by the West to stand in the way of reintegration with the former republics are "dangerous and should be reconsidered."

"Attempts by others to use the tensions between the commonwealth states for one's own

advantages are extremely shortsighted," Mr. Yeltsin said.

Despite complaints by many of the other republics about Russian interference that sometimes has involved outright military intervention, Mr. Yeltsin insisted that Russia's efforts have been a force for peace.

"A solid truce has been established in Moldova," he said. "The peace process in Georgia is developing; the hope of stopping bloodshed in Nagorno-Karabakh is emerging, and the first agreements on Tajikistan have been reached."

Mr. Yeltsin also said that Russia's interest in its neigh-

bors was not limited to trying to sort out the tensions between different ethnic factions that have plunged some of these states into bloody civil war. He also asserted a right to protect the interests of "millions of Russians in the newly independent states who looked on these places as home and who now live there as guests — and not always welcome guests."

"We can't stay indifferent to the fate of our countrymen," he said. "I do not mean special rights or privileges. But the people of Russia will not understand if I don't say now: The independent states have to

prove through their actions that guaranteeing the human rights of national minorities is indeed the cornerstone of their foreign policy."

Despite the bluntness of some of his language, Mr. Yeltsin insisted that he was speaking as the leader of a country that has "removed the legacy of totalitarianism and the Cold War," that is embarked firmly on the road to democracy and free-market economics and that wants "a serious and fruitful dialogue leading to establishment of strategic partnership between Russia and the United States."

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Fact is, Digital is a multiple operating system company because that's what most of you are. In DEC OSF/1, we have the most standards-compliant, highest quality UNIX\* in the industry. It gives you outstanding high availability features through clustering and the fastest recoverability of any UNIX on the market. And ours is the only commercial 64-bit UNIX system, which experts say will keep us the price/performance leader for years.

We offer OpenVMS™ because millions need it, as it provides the best clustering capabilities on the

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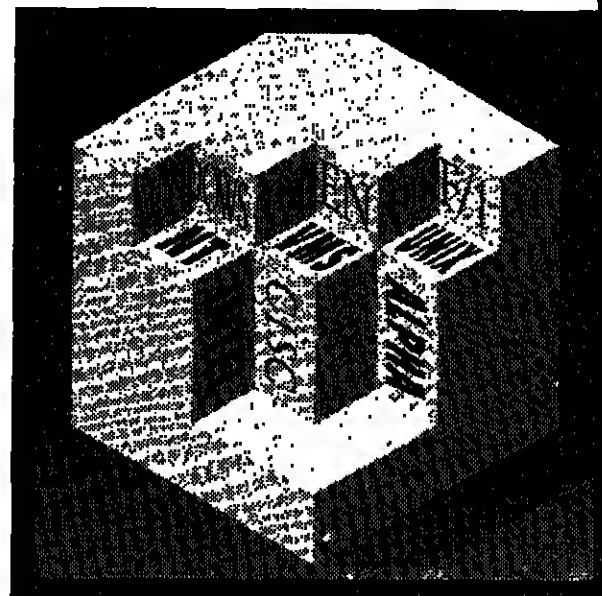
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Toward Deeper Nuclear Cuts

President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia can spur efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms when they meet in Washington.

They can do so only if they recognize that the fewer warheads they have, the better the chances of keeping them out of the hands of other countries. But a just-completed Pentagon review of America's nuclear posture could get in the way of deeper cuts.

The two leaders need to arrange for closer monitoring of Russia's vast stocks of nuclear material — to keep any of it from slipping onto the black market. In view of alarming reports of attempted smuggling, the material needs to be collected at a few well-guarded storage sites while the Russians determine how best to dispose of it.

Unfortunately, Russia's nuclear custodians are resisting any sharing of custody or help from the outside. Mr. Clinton needs to persuade Mr. Yeltsin to break down their resistance.

The two leaders also need to advance the larger goal of stigmatizing and reducing nuclear arms. They can expedite global bans on nuclear tests and on production of fissile material, commit themselves to negotiate deeper nuclear arms cuts and reduce the role of these arms.

The Pentagon's posture review, by continuing to embrace an outmoded Cold War strategy, will impede any significant reduction in nuclear roles. The review does recommend removal of nuclear arms from all U.S. surface ships and a modest cut in bombers. That is not enough. The review also lowers U.S. warhead requirements, making talks on further cuts possible. But the administration says it will not pursue such talks until Russia implements the latest strategic arms reduction accord.

Administration officials argue, short-

sightedly, that proposing new talks would only invite the Russians to reopen that accord instead of ratifying it. On the contrary, deeper cuts would redress imbalances in the agreement, making Russian ratification of that agreement easier. Cuts would also leave fewer warheads to secure against smuggling or misuse.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin need to pursue further cuts to improve the political atmosphere for achieving two of their aims — securing unlimited extension of the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty at next year's review conference and advancing multilateral efforts to curb trade in bomb-making material and technology.

In the 1968 treaty, states without nuclear arms agreed to forgo developing them and to accept international inspection of their peaceful nuclear programs. In return, the nuclear-armed states pledged to negotiate in good faith on effective measures to end the nuclear arms race and disarm.

The United States and Russia have halted nuclear testing but have yet to conclude a formal ban. Even after the latest round of cuts is implemented, they will still have more warheads than they did a quarter-century ago.

The non-nuclear states, led by Mexico, are trying to get the nuclear powers to keep their end of the bargain. They are threatening to hold up unlimited extension of the Nonproliferation Treaty. That would be self-defeating since the treaty keeps their neighbors from acquiring these arms.

But they may have the votes to block extension. They also have a reason for encouraging nuclear powers to do more to disarm: diminishing the status of nuclear arms removes an incentive for others to acquire them. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin cannot afford to miss this point.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Europe's Changing Union

While the European Union is required by solemn treaty to become much more tightly integrated over the coming years, that may or may not actually happen. A profound political struggle over the future of the Union is now under way among the 12 countries that belong to it, and its essential purpose is — once again — an open question.

The issues aren't new, but now the prosperous democracies of Western Europe have large responsibilities for dealing with the poor and unstable countries to their east.

The Union is expanding. Next year Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway will probably join. But, much more difficult, the Union must respond to the urgent appeals from Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary to be allowed to come in. Until now the European Union has been a relatively homogeneous family of the rich. To bring in the eastern countries will inevitably change the whole nature of the association.

Germany's governing Christian Democratic Party proposed several weeks ago to organize the Union around a nucleus consisting of five — France, Germany and the Benelux three — moving toward increasingly close integration, with the other members following more slowly, depending on their wishes or circumstances. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of

France replied with another variation on that theme. There was an immediate protest from Britain, where Prime Minister John Major countered with the concept of flexible cooperation — in effect, a kind of smorgasbord at which each country could choose for itself the areas in which it was prepared to integrate.

These differences are fundamental. On one side are the countries — with Germany and France at the top of the list — that see the European Union above all as a political instrument to ensure that there will be no more war and no more division on their continent. On the other side are those, led by Britain, that believe the sovereign nation-state is the natural and proper unit of political life, and that the Union ought to be limited to a useful commercial relationship.

The integrationist side of the argument has suffered severely from the Union's inability to pull together a joint European policy capable of ending the savage war in the former Yugoslavia. But the integrationists still seem to have the initiative, and they have now reopened the constitutional debate on the next Europe. The decisions on the four eastern countries, and whether and how to bring them into the Union, will establish its character for decades to come.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Hear Out Tehran's Foes

In dealing with a dictatorship, it is simple prudence to listen to its critics. This has not been U.S. policy in dealing with Iran's clerical tyranny. The State Department has shunned all contact with a key opposition group, the Mujahidin Khalq, which also happens to be the group most loudly denounced by Iran. Bothered by this boycott, Congress last year instructed the administration to prepare an objective written report on all the Iranian opposition groups.

Yet the State Department still refuses any contact with the Mujahidin Khalq, a stance protested recently by a flock of U.S. senators and nearly a hundred representatives. Indeed, it is hard to see how any study can be complete as long as the State Department studiously ignores one important component of the Iranian opposition.

More specifically, the State Department should at least give the group a chance to answer the charges that have made it so controversial and, apparently, so unpopular among makers of U.S. foreign policy. Among these charges are that, in years past, the group was responsible for killing Americans, and that today it obtains help and protection from Saddam Hussein's dictatorship in Iraq.

Some facts are not in dispute. The Mujahidin Khalq was part of the radical coalition that ousted the shah of Iran in 1979; only later did they generally secular revolutionaries break with the ayatollahs. It is also a fact that this group has

resorted to armed rebellion; its insurgents have struck across frontiers from bases in northern Iraq. But its ubiquitous representatives claim their movement is democratic, that it long ago shed its anti-Americanism and that it has helped to galvanize a global campaign against human rights offenses within Iran.

One can doubt any or all of these claims and still be troubled by the State Department's closed ears. It is especially distasteful that this boycott is treated as a victory by Iranian mullahs, who urge other states to have no contacts with Mujahidin Khalq "terrorists." This comes with special impudence from clergymen who claim or for the death of the novelist Salman Rushdie, who are plausibly linked with the murder of Iranian dissidents in France, Switzerland, Turkey and elsewhere, and whose agents are believed to have assassinated Mr. Rushdie's translators and publishers in Japan, Italy and Norway.

Speaking in Chicago last month to the annual convention of B'nai B'rith, President Bill Clinton called the Iranian regime "the world's leading sponsor of state-sponsored terrorism." So long as Tehran continues to export death squads, and exhorts its followers to kill a foreigner for writing a book, it cannot in decency ask Washington to avoid contacts with "terrorists." Iran's record needs to be taken into account if the administration is to be objective in judging the Iranian opposition.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Move Into Suffering Haiti Is Worth the Gamble

By Taylor Branch

BALTIMORE — Observers on all sides still recoil from the idea that a partnership between Bill Clinton and Jean-Bertrand Aristide can or should succeed. This is hardly surprising.

Many Americans, after all, instinctively shrink from military intervention anywhere, while just as many have grown contemptuous of government's ability to manage even small tasks at home: A miracle from Washington? In Haiti?

Maybe. Bill Clinton did not risk his presidency without anguish and deliberation, any more than President Jean-Bertrand Aristide easily agreed to have his country invaded.

By last spring, as it became clear that draconian economic sanctions would fail, the Clinton administration took the first step: concentrating on Haiti.

Hard examination produced commitment with the exiled Haitian government to specific steps aimed toward a medium-range goal, based on a series of judgments about political reality.

The goal is to create conditions favorable to constitutional democracy in Haiti, without the long-term presence of foreign troops. We must stay focused on that goal. So far, the mission confirms the assessment that well-trained troops can make this a police operation rather than a war. The safe landing of U.S. troops is far more important than charges of war-mongering or waffling.

All the furor over the agreement between the former president (Jimmy Carter) and the phony president (the Haitian figurehead Emile Jonassaint) is a small price to pay for the steady accumulation of unopposed military strength behind the Clinton-Aristide plan.

Tactical concessions to the Haitian strongman, General Raoul Cédras, are being recovered by the continued application of measures already planned.

The quiet disarming of the Haitian Army's few large guns, for instance, is

more important than anything Mr. Carter may have said to General Cédras.

With war fears calmed, American viewers learned for themselves another premise of the commitment to Haiti: that Haitian security forces, supported by thugs, are not capable of permitting free assembly or free speech, even for Parliament. To secure these essential conditions for constitutional democracy, they can and must be disarmed, controlled, replaced.

The conflict over amnesty begins another test. Predictions that General Cédras and his top commanders will leave

tian victims, underscoring his pleas against violent retribution.

Both Father Aristide and the U.S. government expect that the shocking record will help neutralize the worst offenders not already in exile. Thus they hope to meet another goal of democracy: a reformed, reduced security force under civilian control.

When the multinational peacekeepers arrive and sanctions are lifted, a backlog of aid and trade will work to lift Haiti from destitution toward a free economy.

Another underappreciated reality is that UN relief agencies, the World Bank and other aid promoters of free-market development stand behind Father Aristide and not the generals. His economists speak the language of capitalism, whereas the Haitian economy has been modeled on the rackets of the sheriff of Nottingham.

Despots have limited big industry in Haiti to franchised monopolies, with market enterprise stamped out everywhere from farm produce to the concrete business. As a result, the average Haitian earns less than a dollar a day, and spends nearly 20 cents of it just to buy water. Father Aristide's stated goal is to raise Haiti from destitution to dignified poverty. Because of Haiti's small scale and abysmally low starting point, the U.S.-Haitian strategy is that the most basic gains in literacy, jobs, health and market reform will stabilize, not threaten, a new political order.

For all its audacity, the Clinton-Aristide partnership is a limited one. The theory is that the United States can lead an international police action to remove a stubborn, despotic clique that has hijacked Haiti's first democratic election.

Where others see Haiti as a protracted civil war, the Clinton administration agrees with Aristide supporters that people with guns have oppressed people armed only with votes. If that proves wrong, and the struggle degenerates into civil war, much of the gamble will be lost.

With help from Washington and the world community, a democratic miracle is possible.

Haiti rest on the judgment that they will demand amnesty for murder and other gutter crimes as well as political ones.

Because the Americans and the Aristide government are jointly resolved to oppose an overly broad amnesty, they see General Cédras eventually accepting the protection of exile.

More than likely, the delicate balance between justice and reconciliation will require international mediation.

The Aristide government and the Clinton administration are exploring the creation of a UN "truth commission" to gather facts about human rights crimes. Until the restored Haitian government establishes courts and security forces, it will be too weak to try such cases — or may choose not to, for reasons of national stability — and a truth commission could serve as a buffer of justice in the interim. Father Aristide could point to the tribunal as a source of hope for Hai-

tion victims, underscoring his pleas against violent retribution.

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With help from Washington and the world community, a democratic miracle is possible.

## Back Russian Reform and Its Sensible Advocates, Not a Weak Yeltsin

By Jonathan Steele

WASHINGTON — It is a useful coincidence that Boris Yeltsin's visit to the United States falls almost exactly on the anniversary of his invasion of the Russian Parliament. The Clinton administration took the lead among Western governments last year in supporting the Russian president's claims that Parliament was "Communist-dominated" and "anti-reform." It encouraged his military action.

A year later the futility of Mr. Yeltsin's move is clear. His aim of replacing the old Parliament with one that would be more subservient has not been achieved. When Russians went to the polls, they signaled their disapproval of Mr. Yeltsin's behavior by electing more deputies who opposed him than the previous Parliament had.

Among them was the horrendous Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. Russia's Choice, the only party to unequivocally support the president, won 14 percent of the vote.

One of the new Parliament's first acts was to pass an amnesty for free two of Mr. Yeltsin's bugbears from jail: Alexander Rutskoi, the former vice president, and Russian Khasbulatov, the former speaker. There were no public demonstrations against the move.

It is true that the elections also resulted in the adoption of a new constitution that was designed to weaken Parliament and give the president extra power. But the margin was narrow, and official figures on the vote seem dubious.

Regardless, the new constitution means little. The use of force at the Russian White House last year, by Mr. Yeltsin's opponents as well as by the president, increased public cynicism toward the political elite. It set back the creation of a law-based state and made it easier for the criminal mafias to take deeper root.

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Before the October "events," the country had a relatively strong president and a relatively strong Parliament. Now, it has a weak president and a weak Parliament.

The only positive results of the elections and the charged atmosphere Mr. Yeltsin's actions created were that they forced the government's long-standing splits on economic policy into the open and strengthened the hand of the pragmatists under Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

During the campaign, Russian ministers popped up in three political parties, while Mr. Chernomyrdin conspicuously supported none of them. The confusion highlighted a paradox: While Mr. Yeltsin had claimed that he was being obstructed by the old Par-

liament, the battles inside his government were equally fierce. The issue was not anti-market or pro-market, but what route toward the market to take.

The siege of Parliament and the elections put pragmatists on top. To his credit Mr. Yeltsin has accepted the situation. Except for Russia's Choice, every party proposed a "socially oriented" market economy, meaning two things: a more gradual transition than the one introduced by the previous economic overlord, Yegor Gaidar, and a strong continuing role for government intervention.

Russia, they note, still has no private businessmen willing to invest more than token amounts long-term. Small-scale investors are out, since inflation has wiped

out everyone's savings. Foreign investors are reluctant. This leaves Russian state investment as the only viable option for a long time to come. Those who campaign for sharp cuts in the Russian budget are therefore calling for Russia's deindustrialization.

Mr. Chernomyrdin represents the cautious reformers, who want to keep Russia's industries in business while modernizing and preparing them for international competition. He recognizes that in many areas, such as military technology and heavy engineering, Russia is a market rival of the West and cannot be a partner.

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## AMEX

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. American Market listings.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. NASDAQ listings.

## NASDAQ

This list compiled by the NYSE consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. NASDAQ listings.

## NASDAQ

This list compiled by the NYSE consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Various market listings.

Table rates elsewhere. Via The Associated Press. Closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the closing rates in London.

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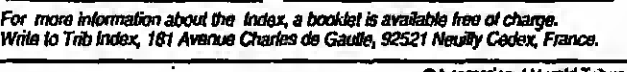




*International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, September 27, 1994*

Page 13

the architects of time •



By Sandra Sugawara

Xerox already can point to some early

Xerox hopes it will have an advantage in this competition because of its brand name, its reputation for quality and service, and its decision to make its products compatible with major office equipment and software. But it enters this battle preoccupied by an internal struggle.

Some analysts contend the big copier business has been like a giant ball and chain around Xerox's neck, keeping it from jumping on new technologies. A classic example was its failure to capital-

**See COPY, Page 15**

"This transaction takes us (AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

brière said, given the 15 percent drop in the market last year.  
(Reuters, Bloomberg)

<div>LVMH</div> <div>MOËT HENNESSY • LOUIS VUITTON</div>				
REPORTS 36 % INCREASE IN NET INCOME				
<p>In the first six months of 1994, the LVMH Group recorded net sales of FF 12 billion, an increase of 19.6 % over the comparable 1993 period.</p> <p>Group income from operations, amounting to FF 2,645 million, rose by 30.5 %, reflecting the increase in sales, improved profitability in all of the Group's segments of activities and favorable exchange rates, notably of the Japanese yen.</p> <p>Net income, totaling FF 4,751 million, includes the capital gain recorded on the occasion of Guinness's acquisition of a 34 % interest in Moët Hennessy.</p> <p>Excluding unusual items, net income rose by 36 % to FF 1,271 million in the first half of the year.</p> <p>Sales and income from operations broke down as follows :</p>				
In FF millions	Sales		Income from operations	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
• Champagne and Wines	1,802	1,920	86	116
• Cognac and Spirits	2,554	2,854	781	912
• Luggage and Leather Goods	2,434	3,188	968	1,395
• Perfumes and Beauty Products	2,858	3,068	326	352
on a comparable structural basis	2,444	2,922	275	327
• Other activities	387	951	*(134)	*(132)
* including holding company expenses				
<b>LVMH</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,645</b>
<p><i>In the Champagne and Wines segment, the recovery in income from operations stems from the rise in sales and the initial impact of lower grape prices and production costs.</i></p> <p><i>In Cognac and Spirits, a rebound in Japanese sales following price adjustments implemented in March, as well as lower eaux-de-vie prices, are the main reasons behind the improvement in income from operations.</i></p> <p><i>In luggage and Leather Goods, the strong rise in sales - particularly of "Cuir Epi" and "Taïga" - and tight control over operating expenses resulted in a 44 % increase in income from operations.</i></p> <p><i>In the Perfumes and Beauty Products segment, the increase in sales - 20 % on a comparable structural basis - reflects successful recent product launches, bolstered by significant advertising and promotional efforts.</i></p> <p>Guinness's contribution to LVMH's net income rose by 10 %, primarily reflecting its improved results.</p>				
LVMH, THE WORLD'S LEADING LUXURY PRODUCTS GROUP				



## MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Rise  
Despite Rate Fear

**Bloomberg Business News**  
NEW YORK — Blue-chip U.S. stocks edged higher Monday as optimism grew that the Federal Reserve Board's policy-setting panel would not raise interest rates on Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 17.49 points to close at 3,849.24. The rise snapped a

slide last week when the index fell 104.97 points, or 2.61 percent, its biggest weekly loss since June, which occurred largely due to speculation that the Fed might raise rates.

Many analysts do not expect the Fed to raise rates until after the Nov. 8 congressional elections. "Waiting less than two weeks makes available to the Fed the September and early October information on employment and inflation, which will be extremely important in gauging the economy's direction," said Raymond Urban, a strategist for Duff & Phelps.

Although the Dow was up, four stocks fell for every three that rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate, with about 270.82 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, down from 297.58 shares on Friday.

Semiconductor stocks paced the drop after CS First Boston Corp. cut its investment ratings of Texas Instruments and Micron Technology amid concern that increased Asian production of memory chips will swell global supply and hurt pricing for some of the companies' products.

Micron Technology, the most active U.S. stock, tumbled 2 1/2 to 36. Texas Instruments, the sixth most active, fell 3 1/2 to 68 1/2, and Intel eased 1/2 to 62 1/2.

Mercantile Stores Co. plunged 16 1/8 to 39 after talks with a potential acquirer broke off. Shares of May Department Stores, the rumored buyer, rose 1/2 to 39.

Arbor National Holdings climbed 4 1/2 to 15 1/2 in the wake of an acquisition offer from BankAmerica Corp. that valued the mortgage company at about \$118 million.

An Arbor spokesman said the purchase price was below the prior trading price because the shares "got traded up based on takeover rumors."

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Sept. 26

The Dow

Daily closings of the

Dow Jones industrial average

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## EUROPE

# Société Générale Buys 20% Stake In French Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique SA said it was investing 4.5 billion Belgian francs (\$141.6 million) to take a 20 percent stake in Coficem, a French technology and telecommunications company.

Société Générale, the biggest company in Belgium, also said its net earnings in the first half had risen 54 percent, to 6.73 billion Belgian francs, largely due to sales of shares in other companies. One-time gains at the holding company totaled 1.63 billion francs, up from 698 million francs a year ago.

The sale of 18 percent of the metals company Union Minière SA, 44 percent of the construction company CBR Cimentier SA and 2.7 percent of Cie. de Suez have netted more than 30 billion Belgian francs over the past 12 months, making Société Générale one of Europe's most cash-rich companies.

The strong results helped make it possible for Société Générale to purchase the stake in Coficem, which in turn has a 53.3 percent stake in the French company Sagem, or Société Applications Générales d'Électronique et de Mécanique.

Gérard Mestrallet, executive officer of Société Générale, said Coficem and Sagem hold property rights in applied technologies in telecommunications and electronics sectors with high growth potential.

Société Générale said that earnings for the full year of 1994 were expected to be higher than the 8.68 billion francs earned last year.

Sales in the first half totaled 70.04 billion francs, down from 91.87 billion francs the year earlier. The drop was mainly due to sales of subsidiaries.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Rosy Outlook for Ireland Improved Economy a Boon for Market

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LONDON — For most people, Ireland holds many pleasures, from the lush green landscape to the head on a fresh pint of Guinness stout. But for investors, Ireland has always been a bit of a wasteland.

That may be changing. Ireland, once viewed as an economic disaster area, has remade itself in recent years into one of Europe's most vibrant economies.

While most of the rest of Europe languished in recession last year and struggled to recover this year, Ireland's gross domestic product grew 4 percent and is expected to grow nearly 6 percent this year. Next year's growth could be even higher. More remarkably, Ireland seems to have pulled off this feat while keeping inflation low and bringing a massive budget deficit under control.

Additionally, while direct economic effects from the prospects of peace in Northern Ireland are far off, if they materialize at all, an end to the violence could spur foreign investment or at least let the republic's underlying strengths show through to investors.

"There's a great economic story in Ireland," said Richard Davidson, a strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London. "It's got one of the strongest growth rates in Europe. It's got extremely low inflation. It's a country where debt levels are actually falling. So you've got a great economic background, and the market background is one of undervaluation."

Ireland's equity market is small by world standards, with a capitalization of about \$15 billion. But stock prices, in the view of many analysts, have not caught up with the country's new economic strength. In Dublin, the ISEQ Overall index stood at 1,835.83 Monday, up more than 8 percent from its low for the year, in July, of 1,694.14. The high for the year of 2,082.16 was reached in January.

Mr. Davidson said the Irish market was trading at 10.3 times projected 1994 earnings and at 9.1 times projected 1995 earnings. The price-to-earnings ratio on the London exchange, by contrast, is 14.9 times 1994 earnings and 12.9 times 1995 earnings, he said.

"The Irish stock market is at one of the lowest multiples of any European market, and there's reasonable earnings growth," he said.

"We expect that the market can rise by 15 percent over the next 12 months," Mr. Davidson said. "International investor interest in Ireland has increased dramatically over the

last decade, but the market still remains slightly undervalued in our view, particularly in the bank sector."

Irish financial markets have always been seen by investors as taking their cues directly from the British markets. But now, with clear differences emerging between the British and Irish economies and the economic strategies of the two governments, that link may be breaking down.

Most importantly, London has been decidedly unenthusiastic about European Union plans for monetary union, and has all but ruled out moving toward a single currency.

But Dublin has gone all out to meet the strict financial targets set by the EU as precursors for merging currencies and monetary policies, and

### 'There's a great economic story in Ireland.'

Richard Davidson, a strategist at Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.

it has succeeded to a greater degree than most of its partners. It is close to the targets for inflation, budget deficit and bond yields, although it is still out of the required ranges for total debt and for currency stability.

Ireland still has problems. Its unemployment rate, at 15 percent, is chronically high, even by European standards. It is relatively poor, with output per capita running at 65.6 percent of the EU average over the last four years, according to the London investment advisory firm Independent Strategy.

Just last week, Irish Steel, once one of the nation's top employers, gave up a long fight for survival, joining other Irish companies that have fallen to worldwide competition.

But even with those problems, Ireland seems destined to take a more prominent position within the European Union.

"Ireland is a surprise," said Bob McKee, an analyst at Independent Strategy. "Its finances are under control. Economic recovery is picking up. It will probably make it to the German core of a two-speed Europe."

Analysts said that many of Ireland's biggest and best-known companies look like good investments now.

## 2 Nordic Companies In Concert With BT

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Tele Danmark A/S and Telecom Finland said Monday they would join an alliance originally formed by British Telecommunications PLC and MCI Communications Corp. to provide global communications services to multinational companies.

Tele Danmark should help the BT-MCI alliance, which is called Concert, challenge some of the emerging global partnerships, including Unisource and Eutecom, on their home turf, analysts said.

BT and Tele Danmark will develop products for Sweden, the companies said. The national Swedish, Swiss and Dutch telephone operators comprise Unisource.

Norwegian Telecom has been selling services for the venture since April.

Analysts said the fortified alliance will probably take on northern Germany as well, cutting into Eutecom's territory. Eutecom is a venture of France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom and Sprint Corp.


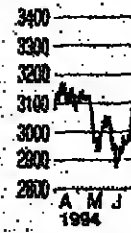
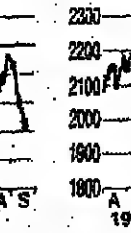
AT&T Corp. has established WorldPartners, a loose collaboration of companies worldwide, to offer voice, data, and video services.

### Spain Sets Cellular Price

Spain will charge a minimum 50 billion pesetas (\$390 million) for the license to operate a digital mobile phone system to compete with state-supported phone monopoly Telefonos de Espana, Elena Salgado, Secretary General of Telecommunications, said.

She added that the license, for which five groups of companies are bidding, would be granted by the end of the year.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	400.47	403.61	-0.78
Brussels	Stock index	7,212.41	7,255.14	-0.58
Frankfurt	DAX	2,068.67	2,089.12	-0.98
Frankfurt	FAZ	784.86	790.32	-0.69
Helsinki	HEX	1,880.39	1,854.14	+0.87
London	Financial Times 30	2,331.40	2,347.60	-0.69
London	FTSE 100	2,998.80	3,028.20	-0.94
Madrid	General Index	297.17	297.98	-0.27
Milan	MIBTEL	10754	10737	+0.16
Paris	CAC 40	1,902.72	1,927.35	-1.28
Stockholm	Affarsvaerden	1,810.38	1,822.57	-0.67
Vienna	Stock Index	440.70	441.26	-0.13
Zurich	SBS	821.59	828.74	-0.77

Sources: Reuters, AFP

### Very briefly:

- Adam Opel AG, a unit of General Motors Corp., is being investigated by the state prosecutor of Darmstadt to determine whether five Opel workers accepted free construction work for themselves in return for awarding building orders for the company.
- Germany posted a surplus of 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$647 million) in its balance of payments in July, according to provisional figures, down from 4.4 billion DM in June.
- Newspaper Publishing PLC, publisher of the Independent, had a loss of £12.6 million (\$20 million) in the first half of 1994 as a result of restructuring and a fierce price war according to Editoriale La Repubblica SA, its Italian shareholder.
- CarnaudMetalbox SA, the French packaging company, said it called off its agreement to merge its cosmetics packaging activities with those of Wheaton Inc. of the United States.
- Spain's Treasury, reluctant to pay high interest rates on government bonds, turned to 34 commercial banks, led by Chemical Bank, for a line of credit totaling 6 billion European Currency Units (\$7 billion).
- Olivetti SPA will offer Italians an interactive on-line computer information service in the middle of October and plans to launch a similar service in Britain later this year.
- Energis Communications Ltd. said it would charge 10 percent to 15 percent less than British Telecommunications PLC for most of its telephone services. Savings could be as high as 40 percent for some services, it said.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AFP

## France Fixes Lyonnais Deal

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais, the French bank that was forced to delay releasing financial results while it sought urgent state cash to cover unexpected bad loan provisions, has reached a financial accord with the government.

First-half results, scheduled for release last Thursday but delayed while emergency talks were held with the government on covering the bank's losses, are to be announced Tuesday, the bank said.

Crédit Lyonnais received 4.9 billion French francs (\$925.7 million) of emergency funding from the state just six months ago after it made French banking history by posting a 1993 loss of 6.9 billion francs. That was combined with a decision to move 43 billion francs in problem loans into a separate company.

Crédit Lyonnais and the French Finance Ministry refused on Monday to provide details of their talks.

The bank, which is on the government's list of companies to be sold to the public, has not denied press reports that put its first-half loss at more than 4 billion francs.

## Portable IBM Unit Would Hear and Obey

By Mitchell Martin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — IBM is developing a portable computing device — or personal digital assistant — that can understand spoken commands, an executive said Monday.

The device, which could compete with Apple Computer Inc.'s Newton, would be useful for such things as executing securities orders, dictating letters and assisting doctors. There are no voice-recognizing personal digital assistants on the market now.

International Business Machines Corp. has a prototype device based on its PowerPC processing chip, said Martin C. Clague, general manager of worldwide client/server computing. He said it recognized 80,000 words with 96 percent accuracy.

Personal digital assistants are hand-held computers that organize information, tak-

ing the place of handwritten notes and often linking with computing networks. But the devices have so far failed to gain much of a market, despite high hopes by their makers. The Newton, for example, has not been widely accepted. In July, AT&T Corp. ended its backing of EO Inc., which closed after having sold fewer than 10,000 devices costing from \$1,500 to \$3,000 each. Both devices were designed to recognize handwriting.

In 1993, according to the market-research company Dataquest Inc., 476,000 pen-based digital assistants were sold worldwide, and an additional 1.1 million devices that use keyboards were purchased. Prices for these units are typically less than \$700.

Apple's former chairman, John Sculley, has estimated an annual world market for digital assistants of up to \$3.5 trillion, and EO had predicted that 100 million person-

al communicators would be sold by 2000. Mr. Clague said IBM counted on the voice-recognition aspect of its devices to overcome the problems that others have experienced with pen-based units. He refused to say when the product might come to market, but he did say IBM wanted to get its reliability past 99 percent, which would be needed for such applications as medicine.

Jeffrey Goldberg, a Dataquest analyst in Britain, was cautious about the marketability of such devices. "There is a real reason for doing that, and it is a good idea," he said. "You would have a hands-free PDA and that is something that is demanded by users in certain circumstances." He added, however, that while the technology exists to create them, units would have to cost less than about \$300 (\$474), but he estimated it would now cost about \$800 to make them.

## COPY: Xerox Tries to Redefine Its Image to Fit in With the Computer Age

Continued from Page 13

ize on the personal computer, even though much of the basic research was done at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center.

Xerox said those missteps occurred years ago, and that it has learned from them. These days Xerox is leaner and nimbler, said Peter van Cuylenburg, executive vice president of operations.

Most important, Xerox executives said that after some false starts, the company has found a strategy that makes sense. "We're really focused on being the document company," Mr. Allaire said.

Documents, as Xerox defines

them, include almost anything that conveys information: letters, memos, reports, invoices, charts, graphs, photos, financial records.

For years, Xerox copiers were the best at handling all of those things on paper. Now, the digital revolution is putting those things into computers. That, in turn, is spawning a whole new industry that can help manage these byte-sized documents.

Over the next few years, companies are expected to spend billions of dollars to buy products that can create electronic documents, store them, find them, get them to the right people and keep them away from

others. It is a market that touches on nearly every facet of the information-technology business and thus has many potential entrants.

Earlier this year, Xerox's marketing machine revved into full gear to try to propel the corporation to the front of the pack. In April, Xerox introduced its newest product-high-speed digital printers that could receive information over telephone lines from various points around the world, then assemble and print it.

Xerox also announced that 50 companies, including AT&T Corp., Novell Inc. and Sun Microsystems Inc., had agreed to

make their technology compatible with Xerox's system.

Four months later, Xerox unveiled a new corporate logo: THE DOCUMENT COMPANY-Xerox. The company said the logo underscores "the new Xerox."

These marketing moves have drawn attention to Xerox. But in a way, they have also made Xerox's product offerings — mainly digital printers — seem cautious.

Jeff Simig, a spokesman, said Xerox had no intention of being just a printer company. "We've got nine divisions, all focusing on various parts [of documents]. What you see with Xerox is a breadth of capability," he said.

### NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	118	+3
110	105	Microsoft	2.50	5.5	18	100	110	105	108	+3
100	95	Apple	1.50	6.0	16	100	100	95	98	+3
90	85	Oracle	1.00	7.0	12	100	90	85	88	+3
80	75	Sun	0.80	8.0	10	100	80	75	78	+3
70	65	Novell	0.60	9.0	8	100	70	65	68	+3
60	55	Lotus	0.40	10.0	6	100	60	55	58	+3
50	45	Intuit	0.30	11.0	5	100	50	45	48	+3
40	35	Parsons	0.20	12.0	4	100	40	35	38	+3
30	25	Visa	0.10	13.0	3	100	30	25	28	+3
20	15	MasterCard	0.05	14.0	2	100	20	15	18	+3
10	5	Amex	0.02	15.0	1	100	10	5	8	+3

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	118	+3
110	105	Microsoft	2.50	5.5	18	100	110	105	108	+3
100	95	Apple	1.50	6.0	16	100	100	95	98	+3
90	85	Oracle	1.00	7.0	12	100	90	85	88	+3
80	75	Sun	0.80	8.0	10	100	80	75	78	+3
70	65	Novell	0.60	9.0	8	100	70	65	68	+3
60	55	Lotus	0.40	10.0	6	100	60	55	58	+3
50	45	Intuit	0.30	11.0	5	100	50	45	48	+3
40	35	Parsons	0.20	12.0	4	100	40	35	38	+3
30	25	Visa	0.10	13.0	3	100	30	25	28	+3
20	15	MasterCard	0.05	14.0	2	100	20	15	18	+3
10	5	Amex	0.02	15.0	1	100	10	5	8	+3

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	118	+3
110	105	Microsoft	2.50	5.5	18	100	110	105	108	+3
100	95	Apple	1.50	6.0	16	100	100	95	98	+3
90	85	Oracle	1.00	7.0	12	100	90	85	88	+3
80	75	Sun	0.80	8.0	10	100	80	75	78	+3
70	65	Novell	0.60	9.0	8	100	70	65	68	+3
60	55	Lotus	0.40	10.0	6	100	60	55	58	+3
50	45	Intuit	0.30	11.0	5	100	50	45	48	+3
40	35	Parsons	0.20	12.0	4	100	40	35	38	+3
30	25	Visa	0.10	13.0	3	100	30	25	28	+3
20	15	MasterCard	0.05	14.0	2	100	20	15	18	+3
10	5	Amex	0.02	15.0	1	100	10	5	8	+3

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	118	+3
110	105	Microsoft	2.50	5.5	18	100	110	105	108	+3
100	95	Apple	1.50	6.0	16	100	100	95	98	+3
90	85	Oracle	1.00	7.0	12	100	90	85	88	+3
80	75	Sun	0.80	8.0	10	100	80	75	78	+3
70	65	Novell	0.60	9.0	8	100	70	65	68	+3
60	55	Lotus	0.40	10.0	6	100	60	55	58	+3
50	45	Intuit	0.30	11.0	5	100	50	45	48	+3
40	35	Parsons	0.20	12.0	4	100	40	35	38	+3
30	25	Visa	0.10	13.0	3	1				



**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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 五、關於我國教育科學文化建設之方針  
 六、關於我國衛生體育建設之方針  
 七、關於我國社會福利建設之方針  
 八、關於我國對外經濟關係之方針  
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***Fly smooth as silk to over  
70 destinations around the world.***

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一、關於我國經濟建設的方針。我國經濟建設的方針，是發展生產，繁榮經濟，改善民生，增加就業，發展交通，開發邊疆，加強國防。

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一、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。其利率之高低，视存款之种类及期限而定。其利率之变动，由本行随时调整。其利率之计算，以存款之本金为基础。其利率之支付，以存款之利息为限。其利率之支付，以存款之利息为限。其利率之支付，以存款之利息为限。

# South Korea Budgets Spending

**AMEX**  
Member's Choice

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1. STATEMENT

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# Signal

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## South Korea Budgets 16% Spending Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean cabinet approved a state budget on Monday that will raise government spending by 16 percent and includes large increases in defense, public works and farm subsidies.

A highlight of the 1995 budget is a rise of nearly 40 percent in farm subsidies to cushion farmers and fishermen against the opening of South Korea's markets under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The 1995 budget will total 50.14 trillion won (\$62.5 billion) compared with 43.25 trillion won for 1994, the Economic Planning Board said.

Defense spending, which accounts for almost a quarter of the total budget, is due to rise 9.9 percent, to 11.57 trillion won, reflecting South Korea's preoccupation with war threats from North Korea.

"The economy is expected to grow by between 7 and 8 percent in 1995," an official from the planning board said. "Demand for budget spending will be much higher."

Spending on public works — roads, subways, dams, ports and a high-speed telecommunications network — will rise 21.9 percent, to 6.77 trillion won.

Private-sector economists said the budget rise appeared low in view of soaring demand for infrastructure investment.

"Pressure for more spending, including infrastructure invest-

ment, will be enormous next year," said Yun Young Mok of the Daewoo Research Institute. The draft budget does not foresee an income-tax rate increase. The government expects to finance the increased spending from duties on consumer goods, restraints on wage increases, and improved tax collection.

Officials said that after a series of balanced or deficit budgets, the 1995 draft is the first with a surplus, estimated at 700 billion won.

"A surplus budget now will allow the government to adopt deficit budgets more easily in the future," a budget planner said, looking ahead to the possibility of Korean unification and its likely costs. (AP, Reuters)

### Stocks Hit Record High

South Korean stocks closed at a record Monday, as a strong economic outlook encouraged investors to buy shares in medium-sized manufacturers, Bloomberg Business News reported. The composite index rose 7.71 points, to 1,045.12, while advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a 3-to-1 ratio.

"With the economy growing at a healthy 8 percent, investors have shifted their attention from overvalued top-level manufacturers to undervalued second-tier manufacturers," said Hwang Chang Joong, an analyst with Lucky Securities Co.

## Ford Hits Curbs on Road to Japan

### Executive Says Dealers Form Invisible Trade Barrier

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Koen Suzuki, president of Ford Motor Co. (Japan), ought to be crowing over his company's recent success at penetrating the Japanese market. Ford's Japanese operation posted a 130 percent sales increase for the first eight months of 1994, while sales declined in the overall Japanese auto market.

Yet Mr. Suzuki sounds like an aggrieved U.S. trade negotiator. "These numbers are still negligible," he said of Ford's sales, which have accounted for about one-third of 1 percent of the total Japanese market in 1994. Gaining access to Japan's auto dealership system, he said, "takes 10 times more effort than it does in the United States."

Mr. Suzuki's success and frustration are a microcosm of the U.S.-Japanese conflict over trade, which is reaching a critical stage as a Sept. 30 deadline looms for President Bill Clinton to decide whether to impose sanctions against Japan for alleged "unfair" trading practices.

Although companies such as Ford are on the upswing here, that does not mean trade tensions are about to evaporate. Tokyo maintains its market is plainly becoming more receptive to foreign goods, while Washington sees plenty of barriers left to knock down.

Ford is hardly the only imported product faring well in recent months. Chrysler Corp.'s Japanese operation has also registered triple-digit sales gains this year. Despite the lingering recession, Japan's imports of manufactured goods rose 15.7 percent in the first half, spurred by a strong yen.

But U.S. officials and business executives rejected Japanese claims that such data negates much of Washington's case against Tokyo.

Few people enjoy such a unique perspective on the debate as Mr. Suzuki, a rare example of an auto executive with

experience selling imports in the U.S. and Japanese markets.

After receiving a degree in literature from Tokyo University, Mr. Suzuki, 56, worked for Toyota Motor Corp. for 30 years. While working in Toyota's U.S. operation in the 1970s, he was credited with popularizing the Corolla model.

He stunned tradition-bound Toyota by joining Ford in 1991. Now he derides the Japanese industry for "doing the

same things the Americans did by their tail fins" by producing overengineered, gimmick-laden cars.

He is positioning Ford as by far the most aggressive importer among the U.S. Big Three, launching a splashy ad campaign this year and setting a goal of selling 100,000 cars annually by the end of the decade: roughly seven times the current level.

To Japanese officials, the recent success of Ford and other U.S. automakers proves that sales of U.S. cars will take off only after Detroit begins offering products Japanese consumers want.

"It's an indication of the openness of the Japanese market, and also the importance of the efforts made by U.S. automakers," said Masakazu Toyota, director of the Americas division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Until 1993, Mr. Toyota said, Chrysler did not sell vehicles with the steering wheel on the right side to conform with the Japanese practice of driving on the left side of the road. Ford only began

doing so this year, with the U.S.-made Probe and the European-made Mondeo.

In addition, Mr. Toyota said, Chrysler and Ford have recently begun marketing less costly cars.

Mr. Suzuki shares the view of the U.S. government: the Japanese auto market remains riddled with "invisible" barriers typical of Japan's *keiretsu*, or corporate families. Although tariffs on imported cars are nonexistent and many regulations have been eased, he contends Ford's ability to sell cars is limited by the tight links dealers maintain with big automakers such as Toyota and Nissan Motor Co.

These ties are not legally binding — indeed, the Japanese auto industry has expressly stated that dealers can sell any cars they wish — but the dealers often feel beholden to the automakers because of financial and managerial help they have received over the years.

There is a ray of hope. This year, Mr. Suzuki persuaded some Nissan dealers to convert four of their outlets to Ford, and he expects to sign up a couple of Toyota dealers by year's end.

For the longer term, he is looking to expand Ford's network from 290 outlets to as many as 1,000. He is counting on the fact that many Japanese dealers are losing money and need popular vehicles to be profitable once again.

Perhaps U.S. automakers should just let market forces naturally create dealership opportunities as their products improve? That is what the Japanese side contends. The U.S. side, however, argues that Tokyo should set targets for increasing the number of dealers selling imported cars, using government prodding to loosen the bonds between manufacturers and dealers: a step the Japanese adamantly reject as "managed trade."

"If there hadn't been any government pressure over the past year, we probably wouldn't have gotten any dealers," Mr. Suzuki said.

### Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		9,577.39	9,632.47	+0.47
Singapore Straits Times		2,299.81	2,302.05	-0.10
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,030.00	2,027.70	+0.11
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,814.38	Closed	
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,157.48	1,170.32	-1.10
Bangkok SET		1,495.72	1,506.06	-0.69
Seoul Composite Stock		1,045.12	1,037.41	+0.74
Taipei Weighted Price		7,025.76	6,922.02	+1.50
Manila PSE		2,944.20	2,959.36	-0.51
Jakarta Stock Index		210.19	512.57	-58.99
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,075.80	2,080.53	-0.23
Bombay National Index		2,109.67	2,122.33	-0.60

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

• Malaysia posted a trade deficit of \$320 million in the first six months of this year, compared with a \$1 billion surplus in the corresponding period last year, the statistics department said.

• Nynex Corp. has acquired a 25 percent stake in Telecom Holdings Co., a Philippine telecommunications company, reportedly for \$9.8 million, to take advantage of the deregulated telecoms industry in the Philippines.

• San Miguel Brewery HK Ltd., the 64 percent-owned Hong Kong unit of the Philippine food company, said it would pay stockholders a special dividend of 3 Hong Kong dollars (39 cents) a share, lower than expected. The company posted a 95 percent increase in profit for the first eight months, to 33.9 million dollars, on rising sales in China.

• Ajinomoto Co., a Japanese food company that holds 19.8 percent of Orson SA, a food-additive maker, expanded its stake in the French company's operations for 8 billion yen (\$80 million).

(AFP, Bloomberg)

## AMEX

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
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29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
29 3/4 AMEX					100	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4

## French Miner Privatizes via Australia

Reuters

SYDNEY — Normandy Poiseidon Ltd., an Australian mining concern and Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, a French state-owned company, announced Monday a joint venture grouping their international mining operations.

The venture will have net assets of 450 million Australian dollars (\$332 million), with a diversified portfolio of mining operations in Europe, Africa and South America and access

to Bureau de Recherches' extensive exploration portfolio.

Bureau de Recherches will be split into two companies: LaSource Cie Minière SAS, holding industrial-minerals and base-metal assets, and Cie Minière International Or SA, or Mine Or SA, which will own gold assets.

The venture brings together the experience of the French company, formed 35 years ago to bring together all the French government's mining assets, and the Normandy group, whose Po-

seidon Gold Ltd. arm is Australia's largest gold producer.

Bureau de Recherches will have a 23 percent stake.

Analysts said the deal was a partial privatization of Bureau de Recherches.

Normandy will pay 118 million dollars for a 60 percent stake in LaSource, while Bureau de Recherches will retain 40 percent. Normandy's gold arm, Poiseidon, will spend 130 million dollars for a 37 percent stake in Mine Or. LaSource will own 40 percent of Mine Or and

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## SPORTS

## Capriati's Tale: The Wild Times and New Hopes of a Tennis Dropout

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

RANCHO MIRAGE, California — The desert sun is on the rise and already packing a punch only a lizard could love, and it would be 99 degrees in the shade if there were any, so it's small wonder that the outdoor hard courts at the Mission Hills tennis complex are deserted, all except for one.

On its shimmering surface, a teenager with a rakish purple glaze in her ponytail and a hard-working waist of green gum in her mouth is whacking tennis balls across the net as fast as her male sparring partner can deliver them.

The tear in her graffiti-print shorts is self-inflicted — tennis shorts as fashion victim — but the tears under her eyes are not tears of unhappiness from feeling victimized by everyone within staring distance. This is just plain sweat after a rigorous practice session.

The teenager happens to be that infamous tennis and 12th-grade dropout, Jennifer Capriati, lately an alumna of Florida's police blotter, the school of hard knocks and two strange stints in rehabilitative facilities, where addiction and psychosis were daily subjects on the blackboards.

Six weeks ago, she and her family relocated to this recreational mecca in the California desert, prospecting for a new start after a bad time. Last week, Capriati broke her yearlong vow of silence regarding the public's need to know her private ups and downs.

She waxed cautiously optimistic after a year of waning internally. The torment, as she refers to it, is over. She hasn't solved her problems, but she has elected to survive them.

"I was always expected to be at the top, and if I didn't win, to me that meant I was a loser," she said last week. "The way I felt about myself had to do with how I played, and if I played terrible I'd say, yes, I can handle it, but really I couldn't. I felt like no one liked me as a person. I felt like my parents and everybody else thought that tennis was the way

to make it in life, they thought it was good, but I thought no one knew or wanted to know the person who was behind my tennis life."

When Capriati couldn't make peace between the girl in the mirror and the player who had been assigned a starring role as "the next Chris Evert," she tried to rid herself of the latter identity. Being a teenager, it seemed logical to go to extremes to do it. "I was depressed and sad and lonely and guilty," she said of her dismay at being the player everybody knew but a person nobody understood.

"I felt I'd give up all the material things to be with someone who would love me for me," said Capriati, who gave up her marketability and credibility in the course of the six-month walk on the wild side that landed her here on the rebound.

Yes, the Betty Ford Clinic is just around the corner. But no, Capriati isn't going there for therapy after a year of entropy that began with a destabilizing loss at the 1993 U.S. Open and culminated in her arrest in May on a marijuana charge following her own version of the lost weekend.

Instead, she's back on the tennis court, the not-so-innocuous launching pad that made her a celebrity at 13, broke her at 17, but now seems an integral ally as she picks up the pieces of a life that had, in her prematurely jaundiced vision, turned pointless, friendless and hopeless.

"I was pretty close to being not in existence," said Capriati, speaking at length, albeit uneasily, about the most difficult year of her life.

"I'm not an addict to drugs, but you could say I'm an addict to my own pain. Or I was," she said. "I had this sarcasm about everything. My spirit was just, like, dark."

Her opening-round loss to Lela Meskhi at last year's U.S. Open pushed her over the edge of a precipice and into a self-destructive limbo. The self she wanted to destroy? Jennifer Capriati, tennis phenom and international celebrity.

"I burned out — I'll say it," Capriati announces with a grimace that shows she's aware of the chorus of "I told you so's" the revelation will inspire in the armchair psychologists and cynics who have waited for her to take a fall ever since she turned pro — and multimillionaire — as a toothy, giggly 13-year-old. In 1993, less than four years after the Women's Tennis Council bent its age eligibility rules to allow

**'I don't regret anything that happened in my career, except that maybe 14 is too young to handle everything emotionally. But I know I don't want to leave tennis the way I did, crying and crawling away.'**

this box-office smash early entry in their novelty-starved circuit, Capriati left it and purposely left no word when or if she would be back.

Had a groin strain not intervened, Capriati would definitely be in Zurich next week at the European Indoor Championships. But in return in the circuit the same way she left it, in pain, seems unwise: Capriati hopes to play every aspect of the game more wisely her second time around.

"I don't regret anything that happened in my career, except that maybe 14 is too young to handle everything emotionally," she said. "But I know I don't want to leave tennis the way I did, crying and crawling away."

Capriati, who had residual nightmares after losing her 1991 Open semifinal to Monica Seles, cried incessantly after losing her 1993 first-round. "I started out O.K., but at the end of the match I couldn't wait to get off the court," she recalled.

"Totally, mentally, I just lost it, and obviously it goes deeper than that one match. I really was not happy with myself, my tennis, my life, my parents, my coaches, my friends."

"I spent a week in bed in darkness after that, just hating everything," she added. "When I looked in my mirror, I actually saw this distorted image: I was so ugly and so fat. I just wanted to kill myself, really."

So she proceeded to kill her public self. She turned her back on tennis and all it entailed. She withdrew from her family, first emotionally, then physically, and moved into her own apartment last November. Her anonymity was short-lived once she was cited for shoplifting on Dec. 10.

Though a juvenile at the time, Capriati's celebrity status seemed to outweigh her legal right to confidentiality; her case wound up being dismissed, but not before a worldwide blitz from the media, most of which presumed her guilty, sent her even deeper into her shell.

"I thought, 'Am I that big that they have to make such a big deal out of this?'" she said. "And I see now that once you're considered a celebrity, you kind of have no rights to privacy. After that I kind of forgot about everything and everyone except for my brother, all I cared about was having my music and partying with friends."

For several months, she refused to touch a racket, but last winter, even after the party circuit had become her only circuit, she was bored and started hitting balls on the fly.

But then came another setback. Her parents, worried about her mental state, plucked her from her apartment and signed her into the Manors, a private psychiatric facility in Tarpon Springs, Florida, for a two-week evaluation in February. Capriati emerged resentful, and when she turned 18 in March, she left her family's Saddlebrook home for Boca Raton, a move across Florida that initially received her parents' blessing.

"I was trying to get better, get happier, but I felt

like people were watching me at Saddlebrook," said Capriati, whose paranoia was not unfounded. More than once she was ambushed by tabloid photographers hiding in the bushes and stalking her high school in suburban Tampa, Florida. In Boca Raton, she moved in with friends who attended the local university, and her father found her a tutor for her schoolwork.

Again, she started playing tennis recreationally and remembered that she "loved it, loved the game." Capriati's arrest occurred on May 16 inside a seedy Coral Gables motel room where she was hankrolling a party attended by an assortment of teenage revellers she later described as "acquaintances, not real friends."

What they had in common was a complete lack of interest in Capriati, the tennis player; her generosity with her car and wallet were enough to award her a high ranking in their pecking order.

What the police, who made two felony arrests and released two others without charging them, found in Capriati's backpack was just enough marijuana to charge her with misdemeanor possession and snap a mug shot that turned up on TV screens around the globe. Her sponsors dumped her, she went into a 28-day treatment program at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach.

Now, wild cards are available at whatever event she deems to enter. Her father, Stefano, is happily ensconced on the practice court. Tennis seems ready to welcome a return, albeit on slightly different terms.

"It's just a game to me now; I'm playing because it's inside me. I have this desire to play and a talent to play, and I don't want to waste my talent," she said. "I don't care about being No. 1, but I'm ready and willing to give a battle, and that's what sports is all about. Who cares about endorsements and all that stuff? Just give me a racket. There's no ending to my story yet."

## SCOREBOARD

## NFL Standings

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

## East

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Atlanta	2	1	0	7	126	101
Buffalo	2	1	0	6	107	58
New England	2	1	0	5	100	123
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	5	100	87
Indianapolis	1	3	0	3	50	97

## Central

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Cleveland	2	1	0	7	126	101
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	5	100	87
Houston	1	3	0	3	50	97
Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	0	0

## West

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
San Diego	4	0	0	10	186	114
Kansas City	3	1	0	7	126	101
Seattle	3	1	0	7	126	101
LA Raiders	2	3	0	5	100	123
Denver	0	4	0	0	0	0

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## East

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	3	0	0	6	100	79
Dallas	2	1	0	5	100	87
Philadelphia	2	1	0	5	100	87
Washington	1	3	0	3	50	97
Arizona	1	3	0	3	50	97

## Central

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Minnesota	3	1	0	7	126	101
Chicago	2	2	0	5	100	87
Detroit	2	2	0	5	100	87
Green Bay	2	2	0	5	100	87
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	3	50	97

## West

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
San Francisco	3	1	0	7	126	101
Atlanta	2	2	0	5	100	87
LA Rams	2	2	0	5	100	87
New Orleans	1	3	0	3	50	97

## Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Atlanta 21, Washington 10						
Cleveland 21, Indianapolis 14						
L.A. Rams 16, Kansas City 9						
Minnesota 26, Atlanta 10						
Green Bay 30, Tampa Bay 3						
Houston 20, Cincinnati 13						
New England 23, Detroit 17						
San Francisco 24, New Orleans 13						
San Diego 26, L.A. Raiders 24						
Seattle 26, Pittsburgh 17						
Chicago 19, N.Y. Jets 7						

## The AP Top 25

Rank	Team	Points
1	San Francisco	100
2	San Diego	95
3	San Francisco	90
4	San Diego	85
5	San Francisco	80
6	San Diego	75
7	San Francisco	70
8	San Diego	65
9	San Francisco	60
10	San Diego	55

## JUMBLE

## RIMON

## SEUDO

## RHODIA

## HYSERI

## PRINT ANSWERS HERE:

## Jumble

## Rimon

## Seudo

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## Hyseri

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## JUMBLE

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Denver	0	4	0	0	0	0

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE



## SPORTS

Fixing Baseball:  
2 Macro Options

## Mess Is Bigger Than the Salary Cap

By Peter Passell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With baseball junkies suffering from World Series withdrawal, Congress is in a mood to make the club owners share their pain. At the very least, there will be a concerted effort in coming weeks to strip the owners of their antitrust protection, which in turn would eliminate their right to cap salaries without the players' consent.

But some wonder whether it is time to think bigger — to reorganize major league baseball in a way that puts the fans' interests first. And economists are happy to rush in where tradition-bound commentators fear to tread.

Two approaches are especially provocative: PLAYING THE NCAA WAY. Major league baseball is confined to 28 cities (when it is being played at all). Why not 38 or 48? Because the owners of the existing franchises make the decisions, and have every reason to believe that expansion does not pay: local revenues from increasing league size would not offset the dilution of national television rights.

Indeed, the \$90 million franchise fee charged to the latest applicants was explicitly intended to compensate for the bite into of broadcast revenues.

That arrangement suits George Daly, dean of the Stern School of Business at New York University, who thinks the owners' interest in keeping baseball small coincides with the public interest.

In an era of television, he suggests, fans can as easily grow attached to teams whose stadiums are 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) away as those 100 miles away.

"For all I know," he said, "baseball is too big" in the sense that fewer clubs playing with the best athletes could generate as much pleasure for the public.

But that is not how Roger Noll, an economist at Stanford University and consultant to the players association, sees it. The logic of free markets puts the burden on those who would restrict entry to an industry.

AND IN Noll's view, the most practical way to let the market decide how many teams play in the majors would be to break baseball into a half-dozen smaller (perhaps regional) leagues and let them negotiate playoffs for a national title.

Weakening the leagues would reduce the financial barriers to starting yet more leagues or reorganizing existing ones. Baseball, Noll hopes, would then evolve into a system similar to college basketball, with teams operating with lower costs in dozens of smaller markets.

The catch, argues Gerald Scully, an economist at the University of Texas at Dallas, is that fans would trade "quality for quantity." After all, he notes, "you can't replicate 500 Barry Bonds."

But he does concede the attraction of the Noll vision. Baseball would, in a sense, return to its roots, with much lower salaries, more dependence on local fan loyalty and stronger intercity rivalries.

And the likely dilution in the quality of play might paradoxically increase interest in the game.

The best of college basketball and football are no less exciting than their pro counterparts, at least in part because ordinary mortals are occasionally inspired to play beyond their capacities.

THE EUROPEAN OPTION: Remodeling the professional game after the NCAA may seem a bridge too far for traditionalists. But Philip K. Porter, an economist at the University of South Florida, offers an alternative that seems far less disruptive, though no less revolutionary in impact.

In Europe, he notes, professional soccer clubs compete in several divisions, much the way baseball is divided into the major and minor leagues. There is one gigantic difference, though: Whole teams, rather than players, switch leagues when they excel or fail. Specifically, an A division team must trade places with the best of the B division when it finishes at the bottom of its division standings.

Think of the implications: First and foremost, baseball-crazed cities would no longer be at the mercy of club owners. If the professional team in, say, Tampa invested enough in players and management, it would probably get a crack at joining the big leagues.

Only slightly less important, incompetent or cynical owners would no longer be secure.

"Only the best-managed teams could stay at the top," Porter said.

Major league baseball would become a truly national game, one in which any city able to support the costs of a big league team would have a crack at it. By the same token, though, there would be no tendency to dilute player quality.

And even the fans of teams that could not aspire to major league performance would be better off since they would catch the excitement of competition with other minor league clubs still on the way up.

Is any of this possible? Not if Washington leaves it to professional baseball to clean up its own mess. But if the fans — and thus Congress — are angry enough, the legal leverage is there to reshape the game.

## For the Fallen World Champ, This Belt Is a Steal

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "I'm here to report a robbery."

"Name please, last name first."

"Lewis. Lennox Lewis. Maybe you've heard of me."

"Can't say that I have, Mr. Lewis."

Occupation?"

"I'm the heavyweight champion of the world."

"Been at this job how long?"

"Actually, I stopped being heavy-

weight champion of the world

Sunday morning

around 2 o'clock. That's what I'm here

about, to file a complaint. I was totally

robbed."

"Unemployed," then."

"No, no, don't put that. Put: 'Rising

challenger, down but not out, back on

his feet and the world better watch

out."

"Between jobs."

"Sure, write that. While you're at it,

write the name of the thief who robbed

me. King. Don King. T'll spell it for

you: K-I-N-G."

"Property first, Mr. Lewis. Please describe all items reported as missing."

"Don King took my belt."

"One belt..."

"Not one belt, I'm talking about the belt. He's made a career out of stealing them."

"You'd think he'd do better hot-wiring cars."

"This isn't a belt you wear to match your shoes and keep your pants up. Picture a belt as wide as a cummerbund, loaded with all kinds of exotic-looking jewels. That's the World Boxing Council heavyweight championship belt. You don't wear this belt — you own it. You rub it and it becomes Aladdin's lamp for you. I bet I've made something like \$30 million off that belt. I fought my way up proper — I earned that belt, I owned that belt and I'm not about to let Don King off and steal it."

"So you insist on filing a report."

"Damn right."

"When and how did you gain possession of said belt?"

"I found it in a trash bin."

"Just rummaging, were we?"

"No, we weren't just rummaging. At

the time I was the No. 1 challenger to Riddick Bowe. The WBC said he had to fight me but he was too scared, I guess, so he threw the WBC belt in the trash and I claimed it."

"Must bring a tear to your eye."

"I was the first British heavyweight champion of this century."

"That's quite a feat for someone who doesn't sound British."

"I was Canadian when I won the gold medal in the 1968 Olympics, and then I was training in the States a lot of the time."

"I'm afraid I must ask to see your papers."

"What are you on about? I was born in East London, spent my first 12 years there. I came back because Britain needed a champion. I've made a good name for myself here."

"Forgive me for having wasted the taxpayers' money on minor questions of immigration, while belts are being stolen left and right."

"Here's how it was this weekend. I signed on for a nice title fight against an American, to help build up my name over there and put me in position for the big payday when Mike Tyson

gets out of jail. There wasn't supposed to be any sort of threat. Just put in a short appearance for the British public, and at the same time start the fight at 1:30 A.M. in London in order to put our backs with the American TV audience. So who does Don King send over to fight me but some thug he's worked up to a frenzy named Oliver McCall. What kind of respect is that to show to the heavyweight champion of the world? So I missed with a right, thug lands me a lucky punch on the jaw, I go down for a few seconds and when I've come back up Don King's run off with my belt."

"He is in possession of it now?"

"He has access to it somewhere in America. He's wanted this belt ever since Buster Douglas won it off of Tyson in a knockout four years ago. Within hours of that fight, King was working with the WBC to try to steal the title back from Douglas. He's a promoter, sure, but the whole world knows he has the WBC in his pocket. He couldn't steal it from Buster but now he's stolen it from me. That was a WBC referee in the ring, but it might as well have been Don King himself."

As soon as I went down in the second round, that was it. The fight was stopped and I wasn't going to get a champion's opportunity to fight back."

"But you admitted to never having beaten a champion yourself."

"That's the beauty of boxing. There are no champions, not really, so long as Tyson's in jail. That belt was my franchise for when the big money came. Now King is going to hold a monopoly on Tyson's first fight for the title. I know people are saying it's my own fault, I had a lousy trainer, I never worked to improve my game. They don't understand the business I'm in. Now what do I do? My multi-fight TV deals are all shot to hell, I've got my biography in the bookstores without a word to back it up."

"I can tell you it's not worth filing a report in this case, but I can offer you two possibilities. You can retire with your winnings."

"I'm only 29."

"In that case, I suggest you take the advice of our prime minister: back to basics. You can start by helping me with the trash."

## Chargers Edge Raiders, 26-24, Extending Record of Perfection

The Associated Press

Four weeks into the NFL season, the San Diego Chargers are the league's biggest surprise — and its best team.

With a 26-24 victory over the Los Angeles Raiders on Sunday, the Chargers are off to their best start since 1980, the year they finished 11-5 and

## NFL ROUNDUP

went to the American Football Conference championship game. The only time San Diego has started better than 4-0 was way back in 1961, when it won its first 11 games as part of the American Football League.

But the Chargers aren't putting any pressure on themselves, or looking to silence doubters.

"In this league, I take it one day at a time," said Coach Bob Ross. "That's all I can do and that's all I will do."

The Chargers remained one of only two unbeaten teams — the other is the Giants (3-0) — partly through the determination of the quarterback Stan Humphries.

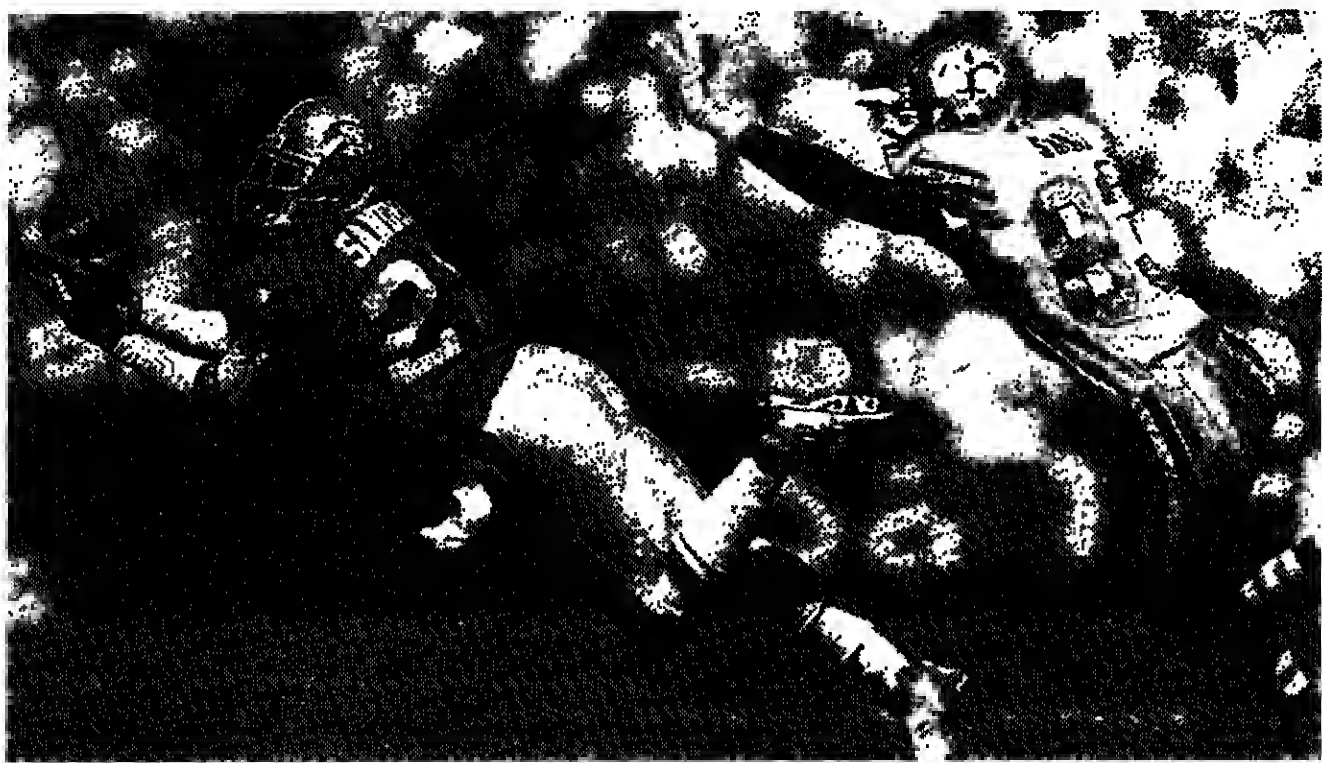
Even after throwing an interception that the Raiders (1-3) returned for the lead and burying his knee on the play, Humphries wasn't done. Against the coaches' wishes, he limped back onto the field and led the Chargers on a 65-yard drive, capped by John Carney's 33-yard field goal with two seconds left.

Humphries acknowledged afterward that his knee was sore. "I felt it pop, but I tried to walk it off," he said. "I purposefully stayed away from the trainers to try and take care of it myself. I gave up the TD to put them ahead, so there was no way I was staying out."

Bears 19, Jets 7: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Lewis Tillman scored two touchdowns and gained 96 yards on 32 carries for Chicago (2-2).

Not even a team-record 90-yard run by Johnny Johnson could help the Jets (2-2), who lost two fumbles, missed two field goals and saw Quarterback Boomer Esiason sidelined with a sprained ankle after being sacked in the third quarter.

49ers 24, Saints 13: In San Francisco, Deion Sanders made his first start for the 49ers (3-1)



San Francisco's Deion Sanders lunging for a pass intended for Torrance Small of the Saints. Sanders, making his first start for the 49ers, missed the interception but returned another one 74 yards for a touchdown to secure a 24-13 victory.

and returned an interception 74 yards for a touchdown with 32 seconds left to kill a potential winning drive by the Saints.

Steve Young, playing behind an injury-decimated offensive line, was sacked five times but managed two touchdown passes to Jerry Rice.

New Orleans (1-3) led 13-10 at halftime, turning a botched punt into a touchdown drive and a Young interception into a field goal.

Seahawks 30, Steelers 13: In Seattle, Pittsburgh's Neil O'Donnell was intercepted four times, three times in the final quarter.

Chris Warren rushed for 126 yards and a touchdown for Seattle (3-1), outperforming Pittsburgh's Barry Foster, who got 96 yards on 21 carries. The Steelers (2-2) lost despite a 452-297 advantage in total yards.

Oilers 20, Bengals 13: In Houston, Gary Brown scored two touchdowns for the Oilers (1-3). But the offense continued to struggle, even though Cody Carlson was back at quarter-

back after separating his shoulder in the season opener.

David Klingler was sacked seven times and threw three interceptions as the Bengals remained the NFL's only winless team.

Patriots 23, Lions 17: In Pontiac, Michigan, Drew Bledsoe completed 21 of 33 passes for 251 yards and one touchdown, and the Patriots (2-2) benefited from two late interceptions.

Maurice Hurst picked off Scott Mitchell late in the third

quarter, and Myron Guyton intercepted him again just before the two-minute warning.

Barry Sanders ran for touchdowns of 35 and 39 yards for the Lions (2-2).

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Rams 16, Chiefs 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, the Chiefs (3-1) were shut out at home for the first time since 1985, when the Rams blanked them.

Never before in Joe Mon-

tana's 15-year career had his team been shut out, but Montana had a touch of flu. He threw three interceptions and was 18-of-37 for 173 yards.

Jerome Bettis had his third straight 100-yard game, getting 132 yards on 35 carries for the Rams (2-2).

Vikings 38, Dolphins 25: In Minneapolis, Minnesota blew a 28-point lead, allowing Miami (3-1) to tie it before Warren Moon led a 70-yard scoring drive, capped by Scottie Gra-

ham's 3-yard run with 7:25 to play.

Moon had his best game since joining the Vikings (3-1). He completed 26 of 37 passes for 326 yards, including three TD passes to Cris Carter.

Browns 21, Colts 14: In Indianapolis, Vinny Testaverde, the lowest-rated quarterback in the AFC, threw for three touchdowns, including a 57-yarder to Eric Metcalfe and a 65-yarder to Leroy Hoard.

The Browns (3-1) led 14-7 at halftime after Metcalfe's second TD reception, a 15-yarder. Indianapolis (1-3) tied the game on a 13-yard TD catch by Roosevelt Potts in the third quarter, but the Browns needed only two plays for the go-ahead score early in the final period.

Falcons 27, Redskins 20: In Washington, the Falcons capitalized on two interceptions and a fumble by Quarterback John Friesz to score 20 straight points in the second half.

Rookie Heath Shuler led Washington (1-3) to a touchdown in the fourth quarter, but his last-ditch bomb was picked off with one second left and Atlanta (2-2) won for the first time in 11 attempts at RFK Stadium.

Packers 30, Buccaneers 3: In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Brett Favre was 30 of 39 for 306 yards and three TDs and Chris Jacke kicked three field goals for Green Bay (2-2). The Bucs fell to 1-3.

Michael Husted's 24-yard field goal in the third quarter made it 16-3, but Favre threw TD passes of 20 yards to Ed West and 3 yards to Sterling Sharpe to finish the scoring.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

1 "Amo, I love a lass"

9 Rowing crew

10 Nick name for Barbara

14 Whip

15 Something to plait

16 Tennis score

17 Dickens classic

18 Neighborhood

20 Not fresh, as water

21 Cry in "Arsenic and Old Lace"

22 Goes out in a card game

23 Market

24 Millet subject

25 Ships' cranes

26 Pipe type

27 Pisco's follower

28 Use the Osterizer

29 Hauler's truck

30 Shaw classic

31 Gal of song

32 "My case!"

33 Mongolia

34 Is the worrywart

35 Olympics ceremony song

36 Peruvian pack animals

37 O.T. book

38 Scale's reading

39 He-man's display

40 Sham

41 Vincent Price classic

42 Applications

43 Eroded

44 Revenue

45 For fear that

46 Clown's prop, at times

47 British gun

48 Dira

49 Rent

50 Toll roads

51 Artist's stand

52 Conductor

53 Take a swipe at

54 Earn

55 Clumsy ones?

56 Allen and Freme

3 Jeremy of stage and screen

4 Pain in the joints

5 Altitudes: Abbr.

6 Tall, elegantly

7 Decorate

8 Hardly a show of self-restraint

9 Villain's look

10 Opposite of a puff

11 Boss of bosses

12 Adjective for Alexander

13 Dile's counterparts, in Morse code

14 Neighborhood

15 Pharmacist's container

16 "God (ancestral response)"

17 Makes java

18 The Bambino

19 Words of understanding

20 Seed

21 Whispers

22 Wins the strongman contest

23 Most wise

24 Immigrant's giveaway

25 Dira

26 Rent

27 Toll roads

28 Artist's stand

29 Conductor

30 Take a swipe at

31 Earn

32 Clumsy ones?

33 Allen and Freme

34 Dira

35 Rent

36 Toll roads

37 Artist's stand

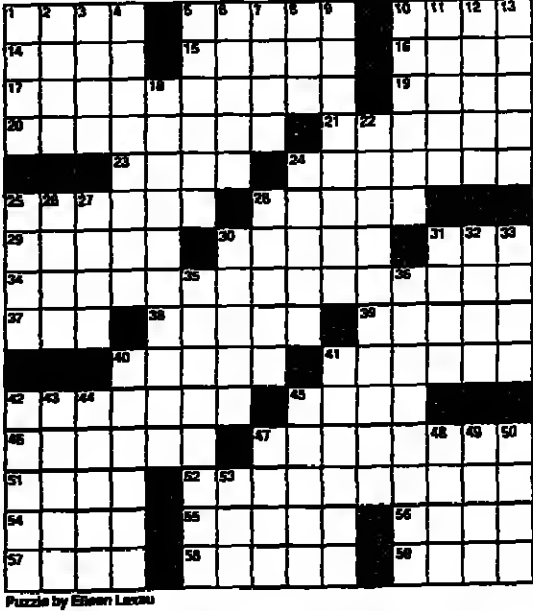
38 Conductor

39 Take a swipe at

40 Earn

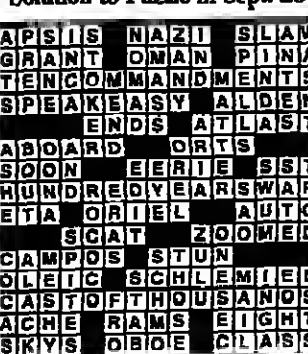
41 Clumsy ones?

42 Allen and Freme



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## Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 26



On November 3rd, the IHT will publish the second installment of a Special Report on

Infrastructure  
and Capital Spending

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Bidding on EU and US public infrastructure projects.
- Criteria for funding projects.
- The role of the European Investment Bank.
- Developing multimedia data networks.
- Upgrading nuclear power plants in Europe and making them safer.

This Special Report is linked to the IHT Conference on "New Opportunities for Capital Spending: Transportation, Telecommunications & Energy" in Berlin on November 3-4. For further information about this Special Report, please contact Bill Meider in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78 or fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

**Herald Tribune**

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Let's Make a Deal

WASHINGTON — The two questions that the American people have at this time are: "Does the United States have a foreign policy?" And if so, "What is it?"

The answer is, "Of course, we have a policy. How else could we have humiliated such major powers as Panama, Somalia, Iraq and Haiti?"

Ever since the Soviet Union went down the tube, the United States has turned its attention to other totalitarian regimes around the world to dramatize the fact that we will not be pushed around — no matter what the cost.

Our policy requires top planning, careful examination of all our options and a former president of the United States to persuade Third World despots that this country means business.

This is how it goes. Every so often the United States decides to show everyone that it supports democratic forms of government even if they aren't exactly what we had in mind.

Once every armored division, aircraft carrier and fighter is in place, the president goes on TV and tells the dictators that they are finished and we will no longer allow them to make fools of us.

The president dispatches an ex-president to make sure that the message is loud and clear.

"General, I speak on behalf of the president of the United States. We want you to relinquish power immediately and get out of the country so that your legally elected president can take over the palace."

"I can't leave now. My wife is having a cocktail party for the first families of our nation."

"Why didn't you say that in the first place? How about you and the other two generals leaving next week?"

"That's impossible. We've all scheduled to go on the 'Today Show' next Thursday."

"Well, how about some time this month?"

"It would be very inconvenient because we had plans to beat up all the opposition politicians with baseball bats this month. Hunting them down is not going to be easy."

"General, you have a lovely wife and she is very beautiful. I personally like her in my heart for beautiful women. But this doesn't mean that we can permit you to continue doing all the bad deeds you have been noted for in the past. I must insist that you resign before Thanksgiving or at the latest Christmas."

"Does this mean that I have to give up my country charet, my yacht and my private plane?"

"We didn't say that. You can remain in the country and drive your Maserati around any place that you want to."

"I think that President Clinton owes all the military an apology. He has accused us of terrible human rights violations. We have feelings, too."

"I'll talk to him as soon as I get a chance. I find you a very reasonable person, surrounded by some of the most attractive women I've seen in all my years of peace negotiating. I will return to the United States and report that you are a man of honor and will keep your word and resign by the first of the year."

"Thank you, Mr. President. If you'll excuse me, I have some mopping up to do."

"Are you going to continue to mop up civilians?"

"I have no choice since you promised me amnesty."

## Verne's Bleak but Uncanny Vision of 20th Century

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The year was 1863, and Jules Verne decided to take a break from writing popular adventure tales to try his hand at prophecy.

He peered a century into the future and saw the streets of Paris jammed with automobiles. He also envisioned mass transit systems, the electric chair, even the fax machine. Yet his glimpse of the modern world was bleak and morose, depicting a society run by bureaucrats and philistines who trample classical culture in their frenzied pursuit of money, technology and power.

Verne's publisher, Pierre-Jules Hetzel, took one look at "Paris in the 20th Century" and advised the 35-year-old author to scrap it. "You took on an impossible task, and you did not pull it off. Nobody will ever believe your prophecies."

Dutifully, Verne turned his attention back to concocting the fantastic adventures at which he excelled. He went on to write more than 60 novels, including such classics as "Around the World in 80 Days" and "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," conjuring with his fertile imagination such marvels as moon travel and submarine explorations. But he never bothered to resurrect his futuristic novel about the heroic poet Michel, who becomes a homeless vagabond after a fruitless odyssey in search of an enlightened society.

The unpublished novel was assigned to a one-ton safe by Verne's son Michel, and historians assumed it was destroyed during World War II. When Verne's great-grandson Jean put the family house in Toulon up for sale in 1989, he did not know what to do with the heavy strongbox. "No one wanted it. Everyone thought it was empty and useless. It was locked and the key had been lost," he told the Paris daily *Informa*.

Nonetheless, Jean Verne summoned a locksmith who took nearly three hours to force open the safe. Inside, they discovered several letters, a notebook and a dusty manuscript bearing Verne's neat penmanship and Hetzel's damning comments on the margin. The text was quickly verified by Verne specialists; after a long hiding war, Hachette/Le Cherche Midi published the novel last week under Verne's original title — 131 years after it was written. The mystery opus offers astonishing testimo-

ny to Verne's uncanny prescience about the evolution of science and technology in the modern world. And while Verne's portrait of Paris in 1963 may not have been entirely accurate, it was close enough to put the lie to his publisher's criticism.

A quarter century before the advent of the automobile, Verne describes in detail how Paris became choked with traffic jams. "Of the innumerable vehicles that wound their way along the boulevards, the vast number operated without horses. An invisible force with a gas-powered motor made them move. It was simple and easy to handle. The driver, sitting on a seat, used a steering wheel and a pedal at his feet to change the speed of the vehicle instantly."

He wrote of an elevated mass transit system powered by compressed air and running automatically along tracks, similar to monorails now in service, that would ferry a thousand passengers every 10 minutes. He also mentions a 150-meter (500-foot) light-house dominating the skyline of Paris, erected in the area where the Eiffel Tower was later built.

Verne predicted, much to his own horror, the creation of the electric chair that subsequently was invented in the United States 25 years later. "What a sinister sight!" he wrote. "Singing workers were already building the [executioner's] platform. Michel wanted to avoid the site, but he humped into an open crate. As he stood up, he saw an electric generator. And he understood. People were no longer being beheaded. They were being electrocuted. It came closer to divine retribution."

He even imagined the fax and the telephone becoming everyday communication tools. "Photo-telegraphy allowed any writing, signature or illustration to be sent far away, and any contract could be signed and exchanged over a distance up to 19,000 kilometers (12,000 miles)."

Despite such wondrous inventions, Verne's hero Michel becomes dejected over a society in which much of the population is addicted to technology, heavily indebted to huge corporations and no longer interested in the classical achievements of the past.

Michel wanders among bookstores looking in vain for the works of that "unknown" writer, Victor Hugo. He ultimately concludes that "the beautiful French language is lost" and, fore-



Jules Verne's long-lost prophetic novel has just been published.

shadowing today's cultural wars, he laments the fact that scientists and other professionals "have thrown themselves to the foreigner ... and drawn their most unpleasant titles from English."

In the end, Michel and his fellow writers can no longer find work and wind up in a daily struggle just to feed and clothe themselves. It is a futuristic Orwellian nightmare that scholars say makes his missing novel all the more im-

pressive: For not only did Verne predict many feats of modern technology, but he also discerned some of the most frightening consequences.

"Verne saw the 20th century as a rather pessimistic place," says Piero Gondolo Della Riva, a specialist who runs a private museum filled with Verne artifacts. "He simply figured that poetry and books would have a hard time coexisting with science and machines."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	19/25	18/23	17/22	18/24	17/23	16/22	17/23	16/22	15/21
Amsterdam	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Athens	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Batavia	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Beijing	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Bombay	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Buenos Aires	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Calcutta	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Cairo	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Chennai	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Copenhagen	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Delhi	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Dhaka	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Dublin	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Edinburgh	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Helsinki	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
London	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Madras	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Moscow	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Mumbai	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
New Delhi	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Paris	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Perth	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Rangoon	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Reykjavik	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Rome	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Seoul	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Stockholm	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Sydney	17/23	12/23	11/22	17/23	14/27	13/27	14/27	13/27	12/26
Taipei	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Tokyo	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22
Yokohama	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22	23/27	18/24	17/22

## North America

The Great Lakes through New England will have chilly weather late this week. Heavy rains will move away from the Canadian Maritimes late this week. Southern Spain will be unusually wet and cool. Athens and Istanbul will be sunny and warm late this week. The Alps will have cool, mainly dry weather late this week.

## Europe

Scandinavia will have damp, chilly weather late this week. London through Paris will turn milder with sunshine late this week. Southern Spain will be unusually wet and cool. Athens and Istanbul will be sunny and warm late this week. The Alps will have cool, mainly dry weather late this week.

## Middle East

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, l=light rain, dr=drizzle, f=fog, w=wind, h=high, l=low, p=pressure.

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